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RUDIMENTS
OF THE
Language
~~L A T I N T O N G U E ;~~

K
OR,

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO
LATIN GRAMMAR.

To which is Prefixed
A SHORT VOCABULARY,
ENGLISH AND LATIN.

In this Vocabulary the Words are mostly Primitive,
and expressive of the most common Objects ; and the
Manner in which they are arranged tends at once
to assist the Memory and to inform the Judgment.

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P R E F A C E.

I Have for a long time observed that the books which are commonly taught in Schools, as introductory to the Latin Tongue, contain many things which are improper for the first class, or the lowest form, of a Grammar School; many things, which children will learn, with more ease, when their studies are farther advanced.

In order to remedy this inconvenience, and to provide an Elementary book for Grammar Schools, I have thrown together the following sheets, and adapted them, in the best manner I could, to the early period at which children are usually taught the elements of the Latin Tongue. For this purpose I have availed myself of Mr. Ruddiman's excellent Rudiments of that language, and other Treatises of that kind. Hence it will appear that this little book is not intended to supersede the Latin Grammar, but to serve only, as an easy introduction to it.

After laying down the four conjugations in the usual way, I have exhibited one Comparative

parative View of the Active Voice, in each ; which, I hope, will be of use.

In the Syntax, which is a very important branch, I have, in general, adopted Mr. Rudiman's Rules. In arranging them, I have changed the order of the first and second, and recommended these and the twenty-third and thirty-sixth, together with the Prepositions, to be taught, and rendered familiar to the learner, before he proceed to the other Rules.

In illustrating the Rules of Syntax, I have studied, as far as brevity would permit, to deliver the Examples in complete Sentences, expressing, for the most part, some historical fact or some moral precept ; for it is of no small consequence to make children acquainted, at an early period, with the structure of a Sentence, to accustom them to complete Sentences, and to mingle instructive ideas with the knowledge of words.

As the Rules of Syntax ought to be presented in different views, and inculcated with the greatest exactness, in order that they may be fully understood, and that they may be applied with ease before the study of the Roman classics is begun, I have annexed a short but
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P R E F A C E.

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comprehensive view of the use of the Six Cases, which the learner is apt, so frequently and so unluckily, to mistake.

Languages consist of words. If therefore a stock of words is not acquired, the language cannot be said to be known. In order to facilitate the acquisition of the Latin Tongue, Vocabularies have been introduced into Schools. But as these, in general, have the words arranged in an alphabetical order, quite unconnected with respect to the sense, and therefore difficult and irksome to the learner, I have prefixed a short Vocabulary, on a different plan, not designed to supersede larger Vocabularies, which are very useful, but to shew how that elementary branch may be rendered more easy and more instructive.

With this view I have selected words which are of most common use in life, and I have studied to put them together in so natural an order that the connection which they have with one another may both assist the memory and improve the understanding.

After all, I am sensible of the imperfection of this Vocabulary in its present state ; but I flatter myself that this specimen, imperfect as it is, will point out the way to further improvement.

provements, and render this fundamental branch subservient to a more pleasant and a more successful study of the classics.

As to the execution of this Work, I have endeavoured to use the plainest style; and I have caused the book to be printed on good paper and a large and fair type; advantages, which every book, designed for children, ought eminently to possess.

I have also avoided, as much as possible, the distinction of larger and smaller types, and caused the Observations, or Notes, to be printed with the same types as the Text: when Notes are printed on a smaller type, they are considered, by children, as of little importance, and are usually passed over.

E R R A T A.

- Page 4. line 6. *after frons put f. and after guttur put n.*
 — 10. — 20. *after shrubs, put a full point.*
 — 34. — 15. *for Those, r. These.*
 — 46. — 6. *for Frangend r. Frangendo.*
 — 82. — 5. *for Cetavit r. Celavit.*
 — 93. — 29. *for redut r. rediit.*

A

SHORT VOCABULARY.

SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS *.

GOD, DEUS, *m.*

created

the world, mundus, *m.*and made all things in
time, tempus, *n.**place*, locus, *m.**order*, ordo, *m.**and number*, numerus. *m.**Of Time.*

Time is divided into

an hour, hora, *f.**a day*, dies, *m. or f.**a month*, mensis, *m.**an year*, annus, *m.**an age*, seculum. *n.*

In a natural day are

the dawn, aurora, *f.**the morning*, mane, *n.**the evening*, vesper, *m.**the night*, nox. *f.*

In a year are

the spring, ver, *n.**the summer*, æstas, *f.**the autumn*, autumnus, *m.**the winter*, hyems. *f.**Of Bodies.*

The greater bodies are

the heaven, cœlum, *n.**the sky*, æther, *m.**the fire*, ignis, *m.**the air*, aer, *m.**the water*, aqua, *f.**the earth*, terra. *f.*

Bodies in the sky are

the sun, sol, *m.**the moon*, luna, *f.**a planet*, planeta, *m.**a star*, stella, *f.**a constellation*. sidus, af-
trum, *n.** *m.* is put for the masc. *f.* for the femin. and *n.* for the neuter gender.

A SHORT VOCABULARY,

Of Fire.

Fire is

a spark, scintilla, f.
a flame, flamma, f.
lightning, fulgur. n.

From which come

heat, calor, m.
light, lux, f.
a beam, jubar, n.
a ray, radius. m.

Want of heat makes

cold, frigus, n.
frost, gelu, n.
hoar-frost, pruina. f.

Want of light makes

a shadow, umbra, f.
dimness, caligo, f.
darkness, tenebræ. f.

Fire changes

a coal, carbo, m.
into a burning coal, pruna, f.
ashes, cinis. m. f.

Of Air.

Air is

a wind, ventus, m.
a gale or breeze, aura, f.
a whirlwind, turbo, m.

In the air are

vapour, vapor, m.
a rainbow, iris, f.
thunder, tonitru, fulmen. n.

Vapour is

smoke, fumus, m.
a mist, or fog, nebula, f.
a cloud, nubes. f.

Of Water.

Water is

a drop, gutta, f.
dew, ros, m.
a shower, imber, m.
rain, aqua. f.

Running water is

a brook, rivus, m.
a river, flumen, n. amnis, m. or f.
a sea, mare, n.
the ocean, oceanus. m.

Standing water is

a marsh, palus, f.
a pool, stagnum, n.
a lake, lacus, m.
a bog, or puddle, lama. f.

Frozen water is

ice, glacies, f.
snow, nix, f.
hail, grando. f.

Of

Of water are made

a wave, unda, f.

a bubble, bulla, f.

foeth, spuma. f.

Of Earth.

Its surface forms

a continent, continens, f.

an island, insula. f.

In which are

a plain, planities, f.

a valley, vallis, f.

a hill, collis, m.

a mountain, mons, m.

*a rock, rupes, f. scopu-
lus, m.*

a den or grotto, antrum, n.

a cave, spelunca. f.

Pieces of Earth are

dust, pulvis, m. or f.

mire or dirt, cœnum, n.

slime or mud, limus, m.

clay, lutum. n.

Of Man.

Degrees of age are those of

an infant, infans, m.

a boy, puer, m.

*a young man, juvenis, ad-
olescens, m.*

*a girl, puella, f. adole-
scentula, f.*

a man, vir, m.

a woman, mulier, f.

a man, or woman, homo,

an old man, senex, m.

*an old woman, anus, or
vetula. f.*

Degrees of Relation are,
those of

a husband, maritus, m.

a wife, uxor, f.

a master, herus, m.

a mistress, hera, f.

a manservant, famulus, m.

a woman servant, ancilla, f.

a father, pater, m.

a mother, mater, f.

a son, filius, m.

a daughter, filia, f.

a brother, frater, m.

a sister, soror, f.

a grandfather, avus, f.

a grandmother, avia, f.

*an uncle by the father, pa-
truus, m.*

*an uncle by the mother,
avunculus, m.*

*an aunt by the father,
amita, f.*

*an aunt by the mother, ma-
tertera. f.*

Of the human body.

Its parts are

the head, caput, n.

the crown, vertex, m.

A SHORT VOCABULARY,

- the hair*, crinis, *m.* ca-
 pillus, *m.* coma, *f.*
the ear, auris, *f.*
the face, facies, *f.*
the countenance, vultus, *m.*
the forehead, frons, *f.* or
 sinciput, *n.*
the hindhead, occiput, *n.*
the eye, oculus, *m.*
the nose, nasus, *m.*
the mouth, os, *n.*
the lip, labium, labrum, *n.*
the chin, mentum, *n.*
the roof, palatum, *n.*
the tongue, lingua, *f.*
the gum, gingiva, *f.*
the jaws, faux, *f.*
the neck, collum, *n.*
the throat, guttur, *n.* gula, *f.*
the trunk, truncus, *m.*
the breast, pectus, *n.*
the belly, venter, *m.*
a pap, uber, *n.*
the shoulder, humerus, *m.*
the back, tergum, *n.*
the buttock, clunis, *m. f.*
a limb, membrum, *n.*
the hand, manus, *f.*
the arm, brachium, *n.*
the elbow, cubitus, *m.*
the fist, pugnus, *m.*
the palm, palma, *f.*
the thumb, pollex, *m.*
a finger, digitus, *m.*
a sinew, nervus, *m.*
- a vein*, vena, *f.*
the thigh, femur, *n.*
the knee, genu, *n.*
the leg, crus, *n.*
the calf of the leg, fura, *f.*
the ankle, talus, *m.*
the foot, pes, *m.*
the heel, calx, *m. f.*
a bone, os, *n.*
blood, sanguis, *m.*
humour, humor, *m.*
the cheek bone, mala, *f.*
a tooth, dens, *m.*
a backbone, spina, *f.*
a skankbone, tibia, *f.*
a rib, costa, *f.*
a nail, unguis. *m.*
- Inward parts are
the brain, cerebrum, *n.*
the wind pipe, gula, *f.*
the heart, cor, *n.*
the lungs, pulmo, *m.*
the liver, jecur, *n.*
the milt, splen, *m.*
the kidney, ren, *m.*
the bladder, vesica. *f.*
- The humours are
gall, fel, *n.*
sweat, sudor, *m.*
phlegm, pituita, *f.*
spittle, saliva, *f.*
snot, mucus, *m.*
putrid matter, pus, *n.*

urine,

urine, *urina*, *f.*
 dung, *stercus*, *n.*
 ordure, *fimur*, *m.*

Of Apparel.

Apparel consists of
a hat, *galerus*, *m.*
a hat or cap, *pileus*, *m.*
a periwig, *coma ascita*, or
sutilis, *f.*
a coat, *tunica*, *f.*
a shirt, *subucula*, *f.*
a vest or shirt, *indusium*, *n.*
breeches, *femoralia*, *n.* or
feminalia, *n.*
stockings, *tibiālia*, *n.*
a shoe, *calceus*, *m.*
a high shoe, *cothurnus*, *m.*
a coarse shoe, *pero*, *m.*
a slipper, *solea*, or *crepida*,
f.
a boot, *ocrea*, *f.*
a cloak, *pallium*, *n.*
a riding coat, *lacerna*, *f.*
a gown, *toga*, *f.*
a garment, *vestis*, *f.*
a woman's gown, *stola*, *f.*
a ribband, *vitta*, *tænia*, *f.*
a necklace, *monile*, *n.*
a bracelet, *armilla*, *f.*

Of Viſtuals.

Viſtuals are
meat or food, *cibus*, *m.*
bread, *panis*, *m.*

broth, *jus*, *n.*
fleſh, *caro*, *f.*
pottage, *puls*, *f.*
milk, *lac*, *n.*
cream, *flos lactis*, *m.*
butter, *butyrum*, *n.*
curds, *preſſum lac*, *n.*
whey, *ſerum lactis*, *n.*
cheeſe, *caſeus*, *m.*
drink, *potus*, *m.*
ale or beer, *cereviſia*, *f.*
wine, *vinum*, *n.*

A meal is

a breakfast, *jentaculum*,
n.
a dinner, *prandium*, *n.*
a ſupper, *cœna*, *f.*

The Duty of Man.

Every man has his
buſineſs, *negotium*, *n.*
charge, *munus*, *n.*
office, *officium*; *n.*
 which he ſhould perform,
 with
ſkill or art, *ars*, *f.*
care, *cura*; *f.*
 that he may deſerve
a reward, *premium*, *n.*
praiſe, *laus*, *f.*
glory, *gloria*, *f.*
honour, *honor*, *m.* de-
cus, *n.*
gain, *lucrum*, *n.*
wages,

wages, merces, f.
 money, nummus, m, pecunia; f.

and that he may avoid
 punishment, poena, f.
 a fine, multa, f.
 stripes, plagæ, f. verbera, n.

a prison, carcer, m.
 a violent death, nex; f.
 for there is a law against,
 a fault, culpa, f.
 a crime, crimen, n.
 villany, scelus, n.
 deceit, fraus, f. dolus. m.

Instruments for work.

We cut with
 a knife, culter, m.
 a pen knife, scalpellum, n.
 a razor, novacula, f.
 an axe, securis, f.
 a saw, ferra. f.

We pierce with
 a needle, or pin, acus, f.
 an awl, subula, f.
 a nail, clavus, m.
 a wimble, terebra. f.

We strike with
 a hammer, malleus, m.
 a rod, virga, f.

a whip, scutica, f. flagrum, n.

a staff, baculus, m.

a baton, fustis, m.

a club, clava. f.

We labour with

a plough, aratrum, n.
 a rake, rastrum, n.
 a spade, ligo, m.
 a hook or scythe, falx, f.
 a fork, furca, f.
 a fan, vannus, f.
 a sieve, cribrum. n.

We play with

a bowl, globus, m.
 a ball, pila, f.
 a quoit, discus, m.
 a top, turbo, trochus, m.
 a shuttlecock, suber plumatum. n.

For music we use

a pipe, tibia, f.
 a flagellet, fistula, f.
 a harp, lyra, f. barbitus, m. f.
 a violin, fides, f.
 a trumpet, tuba, f.
 a drum, tympanum. n.

We fish with

a rod, arundo, f.
 a line, linea, f.

bait,

bait, esca, f.
a net, rete. n.

We write with
paper, charta, f.
pen, penna, f.
ink, atramentum. n.

The thing written is
a letter, litera, f.
a syllable, syllaba, f.
a word, verbum, n. vox, f.
a speech, sermo, m. oratio, f.
an epistle, epistola, literæ, f.
a book, liber. m.

The Works of Men.

For passage we make
a way, via, f.
a bridge, pons, m.
a boat, cymba, f. linter, m. f.
a ship, navis. f.

For light we make
a candle, lucerna, f.
a lamp, lampas, f.
a torch, fax. f.

Of land we make
a court, area, f.
a field, ager, m.
a garden, hortus. m.

About which we make
an hedge, sepes, f.
a ditch, fossa, f.
a wall, murus. m.

Of grain we make
meal, farina, f.
flour, pollen, n.
bran, furfur. m.

Of flax we make
a thread, filum, n.
a rope, funis, m.
a sail, velum, n.
cloth, pannus, m.
linen, linum. n.

Of skins we make
leather, corium, n.
a pocket, pera, f.
a purse, crumena. f.

Tradesmen make
arms, arma, n.
a building, ædes, f.
household stuff, supellex, f.
*an instrument, instrumen-
 tum. n.*

Arms are
a weapon, telum, n.
a bow, arcus, m.
an arrow, sagitta, f.
a spear, hasta, f.
a sword, gladius, ensis, m.
a bel-

a helmet, galea, f.
a mail-coat, lorica, f.
a shield, clypeus, m. scutum. n.

Buildings are
a cottage, casa, f.
a house, domus, f.
a palace, palatium, n.
a temple, templum. n.

Fortifications are
a camp, castra, n.
a castle, arx, f.
a tower, turris. f.

In buildings there are
a wall, paries, m.
a pillar, columna, f.
a stair, scalæ, f. gradus, m.
a window, fenestra, f.
a gate, janua, f.
a door, ostium, n. fores, f.
a post, postis, m.
a hinge, cardo, m.
a threshold, limen, n.
a chimney, caminus. m.

Rooms in a house are
a cellar, cella, f.
a kitchen, culina, f.
a hall, aula, f.
a chamber, cubiculum, conclave, n.
a study, musæum. n.

Offices are
a bakehouse, pistrinum, n.
a barn, horreum, n.
a stable, equile, stabula, n.
an ox-stall, bovine. n.

Household stuff is
a table, mensa, f.
a table cloth, mappa, f.
a table napkin, mantile, n.
a chair, cathedra, f.
a plate, patina, f. catinus, m.
a trencher, orbis, m.
a salt-seller, salinum, n.
a spoon, cochlear, or, -e, n.
a cup, poculum, n. calix, m.
a sacred cup, patera, f.
a firkin, amphora, f.
a flagon, lagena, f.
a bottle, uter, m.
a bed, lectus, m.
a chamber pot, matula, f.
a box or coffer, capsa, f.
a chest, arca, f.
a trunk, ruscus, m.
a basin, pelvis, f.
a looking glass, speculum, n.
a pot, olla, f.
a pan, cacabus, m.
a caldron, ahenum, n.
a grate, crates ferrea, f.
a spit, veru, n.
tongs, forceps, f.
a shovel, batillus, m.

a besom, scopæ. f.

Men should love

peace, pax, *f.*

and avoid

a quarrel, rixa, *f.*

a fight, pugna, *f.*

a battle, proelium, *n.*

a war, bellum; *n.*

that they may not need

an army, exercitus, *m.*

a general, dux, *m. f.*

a company or cohort, co-
hors, *f.*

a troop, turma, *f.*

a soldier, miles, *m. f.*

a soldier's boy, calo. *m.*

Of minerals.

A mineral is

alum, alumen, *n.*

salt, fal, *m. n.*

brimstone, sulphur, *n.*

metal, metallum, *n.*

a stone, lapis. *m.*

Metals are

gold, aurum, *n.*

silver, argentum, *n.*

brass, æs, *n.*

tin, stannum, *n.*

lead, plumbum, *n.*

steel, chalybs, *m.*

iron, ferrum. *n.*

Stones are

marble, marmor, *n.*

flint, flint, *m. f.*

a pumice stone, pumex, *m. f.*

a loadstone, magnes, *m.*

a whetstone, cos, *f.*

a freestone, lapis friabilis,
m.

sand, arena, *f.*

a jewel, gemma. *f.*

A jewel is

a diamond, adamas, *m.*

a sapphire, saphirus, *f.*

a ruby, pyropus. *m.*

Of Plants.

a plant, planta, *f.*

comprehends

an herb, herba, *f.*

a shrub, frutex, *m.*

a tree, arbor. *f.*

An herb is

grass, gramen, *n.*

flax, linum, *n.*

a pot herb, olus, *n.*

corn, frumentum, *n.*

bread corn, far. *n.*

Pot herbs are

lettuce, lactuca, *f.*

cummin, cuminum, *n.*

anise, anisum, *n.*

sage, salvia, *f.*

mint,

mint, mentha, *f*.
thyme, thymum, *n*.

Bread corn is
a bean, faba, *f*.
a pea, pisum, *n*.
oats, avena, *f*.
barley, hordeum, *n*.
rye, secale, *n*.
wheat, ador, triticum. *n*.

In which are
the stalk, caulis, *m*.
the ear, spica, *f*.
the beard or ear, arista, *f*.
the grain, granum. *n*.

Of Roots.

Roots are
a carrot, daucus, *m*.
a turnep, rapum, *n*.
a radish, raphanus. *m*.

Of shrubs,

A shrub is
a cane, canna, *f*.
a reed, arundo, *f*.
a rose bush, rosetum, *n*.
a vine, vitis, *f*.
a hazel, corylus, *f*.
ivy, hедера, *f*.
broom, genista, *f*.
furze or whins, genista
 spinosa, *f*.
heather, erica. *f*.

Of Trees.

Fruit trees are
an apple tree, malus, *f*.
a pear tree, pirus, *f*.
a plum tree, prunus, *f*.
a cherry tree, cerasus, *f*.
a fig tree, ficus. *f*.

Barren trees are
an oak tree, quercus,
an ash, fraxinus, *f*.
a fir, abies, *f*.
a plane, platanus, *f*.
an elm, ulmus, *f*.
a bay, laurus, *f*.
a beech, fagus, *f*.
a birch, betula, *f*.
a cypress, cupressus, *m. f*.
a willow, salix. *f*.

Trees growing together
 make

a bush, dumus, *m*.
a wood, silva, *f*.
a forest, saltus, *m*.
a grove, arbustum, *n*.
a sacred grove, lucus. *m*.

In trees are
the root, radix, *f*.
the stock, stirps, *m. f*.
a branch, ramus, *m*.
the rind, liber, *m*.
the bark, cortex, *m. f*.
the wood, lignum, *n*.
 a leaf,

a leaf, folium, *n.* frons, *f.*
a blossom, flos, *m.*
the fruit, fructus. *m.*

Of Fruits.

Fruits are

an apple, malum, pomum,
n.

a pear, pirum, *n.*

a plum, prunum, *n.*

a cherry, cerasum, *n.*

a fig, ficus, *m. f.*

raisins, uvæ passæ, *f.*

an almond, amygdala, *f.*
or-um, n.

a cucumber, cucumis, *m.*

a nut, nux, *f.*

a berry, bacca. *f.*

A nut is

a chesnut, nux castanea, *f.*

a walnut, juglans, *f.*

an acorn, glans. *f.*

A Berry is

a grape, uva, *f.*

an olive, oliva, *f.*

a strawberry, fragum, *n.*

currans, uvæ Corinthia-
cæ. f.

Of Living Creatures.

Animals are

insects, insecta, *n.*

a worm, vermis, *m.*

a serpent, serpens, *m. f.*

a fish, piscis, *m.*

a bird, avis, *f.*

a beast, bestia. *f.*

An insect is

a flea, pulex, *m.*

an ant, formica, *f.*

a spider, aranea. *f.*

Winged insects are

a fly, musca, *f.*

a bee, apis, *f.*

a wasp, vespa, *f.*

a locust, locusta. *f.*

A worm is

a groundworm, lumbricus, *m.*

a leech, hirudo, *f.*

a snail, limax. *m. f.*

A serpent is

a snake, anguis, *m. f.*

a dragon, draco, *m.*

a viper, vipera. *f.*

Of Fishes.

River fishes are

a salmon, salmo, *m.*

a pike, lupus, *m.*

a perch, perca, *f.*

a lamprey, muræna, *f.*

an eel, anguilla. *f.*

Sea

Sea fishes are

a whale, balæna, *f.*
a dolphin, delphinus, *m.*
a turbot, rhombus, *m.*
a char, scarus. *m.*

Tame birds are

a cock, gallus, *m.*
a hen, gallina, *f.*
a capon, capo, *m.*
a peacock, pavo, *m.*
a turkey, gallus Numidicus. *m.*

Birds of prey are

an eagle, aquila, *f.*
a hawk, accipiter, *m.*
a kite, milvius. *m.*

Water birds are

a swan, cycnus, olor, *m.*
a goose, anser, *m.*
a duck, anas, *f.*
a heron, ardea, *f.*
a crane, grus. *m. f.*

To birds belong

a feather, pluma, *f.*
a quill, penna, *f.*
a wing, ala, *f.*
a crest or comb, crista. *f.*

Of Beasts.

Beasts are

cattle, pecus, *n.*

a work beast, jumentum, *n.*
a wild beast, fera. *f.*

Cattle are

a bull, taurus, *m.*
a cow, vacca, *f.*
a calf, vitulus, *m.*
a sheep, ovis, *f.*
a ram, aries, *m.*
a lamb, agnus, *m.*
a hog, porcus, *m.*
a swine, sus, *m. f.*
a pig, porcellus, *m.*
a goat, caper, hircus, *m.*
a she-goat, capra, *f.*
a kid, hædus. *m.*

Working cattle are

an ox, or cow, bos, *m. f.*
a horse, equus, *m.*
a mare, equa, *f.*
a foal, pullus, *m.*
an ass, asinus, *m.*
a mule, mulus, *m.*
a camel, camelus, *m. f.*
an elephant, elephas. *m.*

Wild beasts are

a stag, cervus, *m.*
a hind, cerva, *f.*
a doe, dama, *m. f.*
a hare, lepus, *m.*
an ape, simia, *f.*
a mole, talpa, *m. f.*
a frog, rana, *f.*

a toad,

a toad, bufo. m.

Ravenous beasts are

a lion, leo, m.

a wolf, lupus, m.

a fox, vulpes, f.

a boar, urfus, aper. m.

Domestic beasts are

a dog, canis, m. f.

a cat, felis, f.

a mouse, mus, m.

a rat, forex, glis. m.

Some beasts have

a horn, cornu, n.

a mane, juba, f.

a beard, barba, f.

a tail, cauda, f.

hair, pilus, m.

wool, lana, f.

shag, villus. m.

B

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

L A T I N T O N G U E .

LETTERS.

Q. HOW many Letters are there in the Latin Tongue?

A. Twenty-five, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into Vowels and Consonants.

Q. How many Vowels are there?

A. Six; a, e, i, o, u, y.

Q. How many Consonants are there?

A. Nineteen; b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, y, z.

Q. How,

A Letter is the mark of an articulate sound.

A Vowel is a letter that makes a full sound of itself.

A Consonant is a letter that sounds along with a Vowel.

The Double Consonants are, x, equal to cs, or gs; and z, equal to ds.

The Mute Consonants are, b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t.
The

Q. How many Diphthongs are there?

A. Five; æ, or æ, oe, or œ, au, eu, ei.

WORDS.

Q. What is a Word?

A. A Word is one, or more Syllables joined together, which men have agreed upon to signify something.

Q. How many Parts of Speech, or different kinds of Words are there?

A. Eight; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into declinable and indeclinable.

Q. How many are declinable?

A. Four; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.

Q. How many are indeclinable?

A. Like-

The Liquid Consonants are, l, m, n, r.

H is reckoned an aspiration, or breathing.

A Syllable is any full sound, as, a, ab, art.

A Monosyllable is a word of one syllable, as, man, pen.

A Polysyllable is a word of more syllables than one; as, woman, humanity.

Words are divided into syllables by the following rules:

1. In every syllable there must be a vowel.
2. If a consonant come between two vowels, it must join the latter vowel and begin the syllable, as, me-mo-ry, ca-la-mi-ty.

3. If two consonants come together, they must

A. Likewise four; Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction.

Nouns.

Q. What are the Accidents of a Noun? or, How is a Noun declined?

A. By Genders, Cases, and Numbers.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Three; Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative and Ablative.

Q. How

be put into different syllables; as, ser-mon, gram-mar.

4. If a mute and a liquid come together, they may be put into one syllable, or, they may be divided; as, pa-tri-mo-ny, or, pat-ri-mo-ny.

Hic is the sign of the Masculine, hæc of the Feminine, and hoc of the Neuter gender.

A Noun is divided into Substantive and Adjective:

A Substantive Noun is a word that signifies the name of a thing, as, a pen, a tree, the table, William, John.

A Proper Name is what belongs to individuals; as, William, Mary, London, the Thames, the Argo.

A Common or Appellative Substantive is what is common to a whole kind of things; as, man, city, river.

An Adjective Noun is a word that signifies the property, or quality of a thing; as, good, bad, bitter, sweet, heavy.

The

Q. How many Numbers are there ?

A. Two ; Singular and Plural.

Q. How many Declensions are there ?

A. Five ; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike in the singular ; and these three cases in the plural end always in a.

2. The Vocative, for the most part, in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the Nominative.

3. The

The plural is formed in the English by adding the letter s ; as, a pen, plur. pens ; a house, plur. houses.

Excep. Man has men in the plur. woman, women, child, children ; ox, oxen ; foot, feet ; tooth, teeth ; penny, pence ; leaf, leaves ; mouse, mice ; a sheep, sheep ; goose, geese, &c.

In the English language, there are two articles, the Definite, and the Indefinite ; The Definite is the word, THE for THIS ; as, the book, that is, this book ; and the Indefinite is the word A or AN, for, any ; as, a book, that is any book.

In the English, the Nominative is the Simple Noun itself ; the participle ~~is~~ *Of* before it, or 's after it makes the Genitive ; To or FOR is the sign of the Dative ; the Accusative in Nouns is the same with the Nominative ; and the Ablative has WITH, FROM, IN, BY, before it.

3. The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike.
 4. There is seldom occasion for using proper names in the plural.

I. DECLENSION.

Q. How is the first Declension known?

A. By the Genitive and Dative singular in æ Diphthong.

Q. How many Terminations has it in the Nominative Case?

A. Four; a, e, as, es; of which a is Latin, and the rest are Greek.

Penna,

An English Noun is thus declined:

	<i>Definite, Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	The book,	—	The books,
<i>Gen.</i>	Of the book,	—	Of the books,
<i>Dat.</i>	To or for the book,	—	To or for the books,
<i>Acc.</i>	The book,	—	The books,
<i>Voc.</i>	O book,	—	O books,
<i>Abl.</i>	With, from, by the book.	—	With, from, by the books.

	<i>Indef. Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	A book,	—	Books,
<i>Gen.</i>	Of a book,	—	Of books,
<i>Dat.</i>	To or for a book,	—	To or for books,
<i>Act.</i>	A book,	—	Books,
<i>Voc.</i>	O book,	—	O books,
<i>Abl.</i>	With, from, by a book.	—	With, from, in, by books.

GREEK

Penna, a Pen, Fem.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Penna, a pen.</i>	<i>Pennæ,</i>	<i>pens.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Pennæ, of a pen.</i>	<i>Pennarum,</i>	<i>of pens.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Pennæ, to a pen.</i>	<i>Pennis,</i>	<i>to pens.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Pennam, a pen.</i>	<i>Pennas,</i>	<i>pens.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Penna, O pen.</i>	<i>Pennæ,</i>	<i>O pens.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Penna, with a pen.</i>	<i>Pennis,</i>	<i>with pens.</i>

After the same manner you may decline *litera*, a letter, *mensa*, a table, *via*, a way, *galea*, a helmet, *tunica*, a coat, *toga*, a gown.—But *dea* in the dative and ablative plur. has *deabus*, *filia*, *filiabus*, *equa*, *equabus*, and some others. We say, *pater familiæ*, or *pater familias*, the master of a family, and *mater familiæ* or-as.

II. DE-

GREEK NOUNS.

Æneas, Penelope, Anchises, proper names.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
<i>N. Æneas,</i>	<i>Penelope,</i>	<i>Anchises,</i>
<i>G. Æneæ,</i>	<i>Penelopes,</i>	<i>Anchisæ,</i>
<i>D. Æneæ,</i>	<i>Penelope,</i>	<i>Anchisæ,</i>
<i>A. Æneam, or an</i>	<i>Penelopen,</i>	<i>Anchisen,</i>
<i>V. Ænea,</i>	<i>Penelope,</i>	<i>Anchise,</i>
<i>A. Ænea ;</i>	<i>Penelope ;</i>	<i>Anchise ;</i>
So <i>Andreas, Tho-</i>	So <i>Circe, Da-</i>	So <i>Achates, Da-</i>
<i>mas, Pausanias,</i>	<i>nae, Epitome</i>	<i>tames, Cometes,</i>
<i>Tiaras, a turban.</i>	<i>an abridge-</i>	<i>a comet.</i>
	<i>ment.</i>	

II. DECLENSION.

Q. How is the Second Declension known?

A. By the Genitive in i, and Dative in o.

Q. How many Terminations has it?

A. Seven; er, ir, ur, us, um, Latin, and os, on, Greek.

Gener, A Son-in-law, Masc.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gener,</i>	<i>Generi,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Generi,</i>	<i>Generorum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Genero,</i>	<i>Generis,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Generum,</i>	<i>Generos,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Gener,</i>	<i>Generi,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Genero.</i>	<i>Generis.</i>

So, *puer*, a boy, *focer*, a father-in-law, *vir*, a man, *levir*, a brother-in-law, *triumvir*, *fatur* (for *faturus*) full, *liber*, a book, *genit. libri*, *magister*, a master, *gen, magistri*, *Alexander*.

Dominus, a Lord, Masc.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Dominus,</i>	<i>Domini,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Domini,</i>	<i>Dominorum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Domino,</i>	<i>Dominis,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Dominum,</i>	<i>Dominos,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Domine,</i>	<i>Domini,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Domino.</i>	<i>Dominis.</i>

So, *ventus*, the wind, *oculus*, the eye, *fluvius*, a river, *puteus*, a well, *focus*, a fire, *rogus*, a funeral pile, *annus*, a year, *Robertus*, *Gulielmus*, *Jacobus*, *Synodos*, *or-us*, a synod, *barbitos*, *or-us*, a harp.

Regnum,

Regnum, a Kingdom, Neut.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Regnum,	Regna,
<i>Gen.</i>	Regni,	Regnorum,
<i>Dat.</i>	Regno,	Regnis,
<i>Acc.</i>	Regnum,	Regna,
<i>Voc.</i>	Regnum,	Regna,
<i>Abl.</i>	Regno.	Regnis.

So, templum, a temple, ingenium, wit, horreum, a barn, jugum, a yoke, canticum, a song, prælium, a battle, symbolon, or symbolum, a badge, symposion, or-um, a banquet.

Rule 1. The Nominative in us makes the Voc. in e, as oculus, ocule.

2. Proper names in ius, make the voc. in i, as Virgilius, Virgili; filius has also, fili, and genius, geni, and Deus has Deus, and in the nom. and voc. plur. dii or di.

III. DECLENSION.

Q. How is the Third Declension known?

A. By the Genitive Singular in is, and the Dative in i.

Q. How many Terminations has it?

A. The number is not clearly ascertained.

Q. How many Final Letters has it?

A. Thirteen; a, e, i, o, y, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x.

Sermo,

Sermo, Speech, Masc.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Sermo,</i>	<i>Sermones,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Sermonis,</i>	<i>Sermonum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Sermoni,</i>	<i>Sermonibus,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Sermonem,</i>	<i>Sermones,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Sermo,</i>	<i>Sermones,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Sermone.</i>	<i>Sermonibus.</i>

So, David, a man's name, pecten, a comb, tubicen, a trumpeter, pater, a father, frater, a brother, rupes, a rock, lapis, a stone, regio, a country, lex, a law.

Sedile, a Seat, Neut.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Sedile,</i>	<i>Sedilia,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Sedilis,</i>	<i>Sedilium,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Sedili,</i>	<i>Sedilibus,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Sedile,</i>	<i>Sedilia,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Sedile,</i>	<i>Sedilia,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Sedili,</i>	<i>Sedilibus,</i>

So, mare, the sea, rete, a net, animal, a living creature, vectigal, a tax, calcar, a spur.

Caput, the Head, Neut.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Caput,</i>	<i>Capita,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Capitis,</i>	<i>Capitum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Capiti,</i>	<i>Capitibus,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Caput,</i>	<i>Capita,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Caput,</i>	<i>Capita,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Capite,</i>	<i>Capitibus.</i>

So, diadema, a crown, thema, a theme, hydromeli, mead, misy, vitriol, lac, milk, halec, a pickle, carmen, a song, iter, a journey, os, a bone, corpus, the body, sinciput, the forehead, occiput, the hind head.

GREEK NOUNS.

Some Greek Nouns are thus declined :

Lampas, a Lamp. Fem.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Lampas,	Lampades,
<i>Gen.</i>	Lampadis, or lampados,	Lampadum,
<i>Dat.</i>	Lampadi,	Lampadibus, or, lampasin,
<i>Acc.</i>	Lampadem or lampada,	Lampades, or lampadas,
<i>Voc.</i>	Lampas,	Lampades,
<i>Abl.</i>	Lampade.	Lampadibus, &c.

Some have the Accusative in *im* or *in*, and the Vocative in *i* ; as Paris, Acc. Parim or Parin ; Voc. Pari, Alexis, Accus. Alexim or Alexin ; Voc. Alexi.

Some have the genitive plur. in *ium* or *eon* ; as Metamorphosis, gen. plur. Metamphosium, or *eon* ; and some have the dat. pl. in *is* rather than *ibus*, as poema, dat. plur, poematis rather than poematibus.

RULES.

RULES.

1. Nouns in e, and Neuters in a, and some in ar, have i in the Ablative, as, mare, abl. mari, animal, abl. animali, calcar, abl. calcari.

2. Some nouns have im in the Accusative, and i in the Ablative, as, vis, vim, vi; fitis, fitim, fiti.

3. Masculines and Feminines which have their Genitive Plural in ium, have the Accusative Plural, in es, eis, or is; as pars, partium, acc. partes, parteis, or partis.

IV. DECLENSION.

Q. How is the Fourth Declension known?

A. By the Genitive Sing. in us, and the Dative in ui.

Q. How many Terminations has it?

A. Two; us and u.

Fructus, Fruit, Masc.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Fructus,		Fructus,
<i>Gen.</i>	Fructus,		Fructuum,
<i>Dat.</i>	Fructui,		Fructibus,
<i>Acc.</i>	Fructum,		Fructus,
<i>Voc.</i>	Fructus,		Fructus,
<i>Abt.</i>	Fructu.		Fructibus.

So vultus, the countenance, casus, a fall, manus, the hand. Some have ubus in the Dative and Ablative Plural; as, partus, specus, arcus, artus, lacus, acus; and portus, veru, and genu have both ibus and ubus.

Cornu,

Cornu, a Horn, Neut.

	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Cornu,</i>	<i>Cornua,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Cornu,</i>	<i>Cornuum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Cornu,</i>	<i>Cornibus,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Cornu,</i>	<i>Cornua,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Cornu,</i>	<i>Cornua,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Cornu.</i>	<i>Cornibus.</i>

So, genu, the knee, veru, a spit, tonitru, thunder.

	<i>Jesus.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Jesus,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Jesu,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Jesu,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Jesum,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Jesu,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Jesu.</i>

Domus, a House, Fem.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Domus,</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Domus or domi,</i>	<i>Domorum, or-uum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Domui or-mo,</i>	<i>Domibus,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Domum,</i>	<i>Domos, or-us,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Domus,</i>	<i>Domus,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Domo.</i>	<i>Domibus.</i>

V. DECLENSION.

Q. How many Terminations has the Fifth Declension?

A. One, namely es.

C

Q. How

Q. How is it known?

A. By the Genitive and Dative sing, in ei.

Res, a Thing, Fem.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Res,</i>		<i>Res,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Rei,</i>		<i>Rerum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Rei,</i>		<i>Rebus,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Rem,</i>		<i>Res,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Res,</i>		<i>Res,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Re :</i>		<i>Rebus.</i>

So, dies, a day, masc. or fem. acies an army, fem.

Obs. Most words of this declension want the plural number ; and all, except res and dies, want the genitive, dative, and ablative plural.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are of the First and Second Declension, or of the Third only.

Of the First and Second ;

Bonus, bona, bonum, good.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Bonus, a, um,</i>		<i>Boni, æ, a,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Boni, æ, i,</i>		<i>Bonorum, arum, orum,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Bono, æ, o,</i>		<i>Bonis, is, is,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Bonum, am, um,</i>		<i>Bonos, as, a,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Bone, a, um,</i>		<i>Boni, æ, a,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Bono, a, o :</i>		<i>Bonis, is, is.</i>

So, magnus, great ; parvus, little ; durus, hard ; altus, high.

Tener,

Tener, tenera, tenerum, tender.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Tener, a, um,		Teneri, æ, a,
<i>Gen.</i>	Teneri, æ, i,		Tenerorum, arum, orum,
<i>Dat.</i>	Tenero, æ, o.		Teneris, is, is,
<i>Acc.</i>	Tenerum, am, um,		Teneros, as, a,
<i>Voc.</i>	Tener, a, um,		Teneri, æ, a,
<i>Abl.</i>	Tenero, a, o :		Teneris, is, is.

As tener, so miser, misera, miserum, wretched ; liber, libera, liberum, free ; pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, fair ; niger, nigra, nigrum, black.

Of the Third Declension only :

Felix, felix, felix, happy.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	Felix, -ix, -ix,		N. Felices, -ices, -ia,
<i>G.</i>	Felicitis, -icis, -icis,		G. Felicitium, -icium, -icium,
<i>D.</i>	Felici, -ici, -ici,		D. Felicibus, -icibus, -icibus,
<i>A.</i>	Felicem, -icem, -ix,		A. Felices, -ices, -icia,
<i>V.</i>	Felix, -ix, -ix,		V. Felices, -ices, -icia,
<i>A.</i>	Felice, <i>vel</i> felici :		A. Felicibus, -icibus, -icibus.

So audax, bold ; ingens, huge ; amans, loving ; velox, swift.

Mitis, mitis, mite, meek.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	Mitis, -is, -te,		N. Mites, -tes, -tia,
<i>G.</i>	Mitis, -tis, -tis,		G. Mitium, -tium, -tium,
<i>D.</i>	Miti, -ti, -ti,		D. Mitibus, -tibus, -tibus,
<i>A.</i>	Mitem, -tem, -te,		A. Mites, -tes, -tia,
<i>V.</i>	Mitis, -tis, -te,		V. Mites, -tes, -tia,
<i>A.</i>	Miti, -ti, -ti :		A. Mitibus, -tibus, -tibus.

So, brevis, short ; dulcis, sweet ; fortis, brave.

Mitior, mitior, mitius, meeker, or more meek.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Mitior, -or, -us,	N. Mitiores, -es, -a,
G. Mitioris, -is, -is,	G. Mitiorum, -orum, -orum,
D. Mitiori, -i, -i,	D. Mitioribus, -ibus, -ibus,
A. Mitiozem, -em, -us,	A. Mitiores, -es, -a,
V. Mitior, -or, -us,	V. Mitiores, -es, -a,
A. Mitioze or mitiori :	A. Mitioribus, -ibus, -ibus.

As mitior, so durior, harder ; mollior, softer ; pulchrior, fairer ; melior, better.

Acer vel acris, acris, acre, sharp.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Acer <i>vel</i> acris, -cris, -cre,	N. Acres, -cres, -cria,
G. Acris, -cris, -cris,	G. Acrium, -cium, -cium,
D. Acri, -cri, -cri,	D. Acribus, -cribus, -cribus,
A. Acrem, -crem, -cre,	A. Acres, -cres, -cria,
V. Acer <i>vel</i> acris, -cris, -cre,	V. Acres, -cres, -cria,
A. Acri, acri, acri :	A. Acribus, -cribus, -cribus.

As acer, so alacer, chearful ; celer, swift ; celebr, famous ; saluber, wholesome ; volucer, swift ; campester, plain ; equester, equestrian ; pedester, walking on foot ; paluster, marshy ; silvester, woody.

RULE. If the Neuter Gender be in e, the Ablative has i only, as, miti, acri.

Duo,

Duo, two, is thus declined :

Nom. Duo, duæ, duo,
Gen. Duorum, duarum, duorum,
Dat. Duobus, duabus, duobus,
Acc. Duos *vel* o, duas, duo,
Voc. Duo, duæ, duo,
Abl. Duobus, duabus, duobus.

As duo, so ambo, both. Tres three is regular,
Nom. Tres, tres, tria, &c.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Q. What Adjectives can be compared ?

A. Those whose signification can be increased ; as, great, greater, or more great, greatest, or most great.

Q. How many Degrees are there ?

A. Three ; the Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

Q. Whence is the Comparative Degree formed ?

A. From the first Case of the Positive in i, by adding, or, for the Masculine and Feminine, and, us, for the Neuter ; as, durus, duri, durior ; felix, felici, felicior ; acer, acri, acrior.

Q. Whence is the Superlative Degree formed ?

A. From the Nominative Singular, by adding, rimus when the Positive ends in er, as pulcher, pulcherrimus, liber, liberrimus ; and from the first case of the Positive in i, when it does not end in er, by adding ssimus ; as durus, duri, durissimus ; mollis, molli, mollissimus.

IRREGULARS.

Bonus, melior, optimus; Good, better, best.
 Malus, pejor, pessimus; Evil, worse, worst.
 Parvus, minor, minimus; Little less, least.
 Multus, plus, plurimus; Much, more, most.

Similis, similior, simillimus; superus, superior, supremus, or summus; inferus, inferior, infimus, or imus; pius, magis pius, maxime pius; dubius, magis dubius, maxime dubius.

Obs. The positive is not properly a degree, but the foundation of the other two; the comparative respects two things, as the elder of the two sisters; the superlative respects more than two; as, the eldest of the sisters, that is, when there are more than two.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word that is placed instead of a Noun, to prevent too frequent repetitions.

Q. How many simple Pronouns are there?

A. Eighteen; Ego, tu, fui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras and cujas.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Ego,	I.	N. Nos,	we,
G. Mei,	of me,	G. Nostrium vel nostri,	of us,
D. Mihi,	to me,	D. Nobis,	to us,
A. Me,	me,	A. Nos,	us,
V. _____		V. _____	
A. Me,	with me :	A. Nobis,	with us.
			Tu,

Tu, Thou, or, You.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Tu, thou, or you,</i>	<i>Vos,</i>	<i>ye, or you,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Tui, of you,</i>	<i>Vestrum v, -i,</i>	<i>of you,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Tibi, to you,</i>	<i>Vobis,</i>	<i>to you,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Te, you,</i>	<i>Vos,</i>	<i>you,</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Tu, O you,</i>	<i>Vos,</i>	<i>ye, or you,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Te, with you :</i>	<i>Vobis,</i>	<i>with you.</i>

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>G.</i>	<i>Sui, of himself,</i>	<i>Sui,</i>	<i>of themselves,</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Sibi, to himself,</i>	<i>Sibi,</i>	<i>to themselves,</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>Se, himself,</i>	<i>Se,</i>	<i>themselves,</i>
<i>V.</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>A.</i>	<i>Se, with himself :</i>	<i>Se,</i>	<i>with themselves.</i>

Obfer. We say, *mecum, tecum, secum*, not *cum* me, &c. and *quis nostrum*, not *quis nostri*, but *memor nostri*, not *nostrum*.

Ille, illa, illud, He, she, it.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>Ille, illa, illud,</i>	<i>Illi, illæ, illa,</i>	
<i>G.</i>	<i>Illius, illius, illius,</i>	<i>Illorum, illarum, illorum,</i>	
<i>D.</i>	<i>Illi, illi, illi,</i>	<i>Illis, illis, illis,</i>	
<i>A.</i>	<i>illum, illam, illud,</i>	<i>Illos, illas, illa,</i>	
<i>V.</i>	<i>ille, illa, illud,</i>	<i>Illi, illæ, illa,</i>	
<i>A.</i>	<i>illo, illa, illo.</i>	<i>Illis, illis, illis.</i>	

So *iste, ista, istud*, that; and *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, himself, herself, itself

Hic,

Qui, quæ, quod, Who, which, that.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Qui, quæ, quod,	Qui, quæ, quæ,
G. Cujus, cujus, cujus,	Quorum, quarum, quorum,
D. Cui, cui, cui,	Queis <i>vel</i> quibus,
A. Quem, quam, quod,	Quos, quas, quæ,
V. _____	_____
A. quo, qua, quo,	Queis <i>vel</i> quibus.

Idem, the same, is compounded of *is* and *dem*, and declined thus :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Idem, eadem, idem,	Idem, eadem, eadem,
G. Ejusdem, ejusdem, ejusdem,	Eorundam, earundem, eorundem,
D. Eidem, eidem, eidem,	Eisdem or eisdem,
A. Eundem, eandem, idem,	Eisdem, eadem, eadem,
V. Idem, eadem, idem,	Idem, eadem, eadem,
A. Eodem, eadem, eodem :	Eisdem, or iisdem.

Of

Quicquam, for *quidquam*, and *quenquam* for *quemquam*; and *quidam* has also *quendam*, and *quorundam*, *quarundam*.

Siquis, *siqua*, *siquod*, or *siquid*. Nom. plur. *siqui*, *siquæ*, *siqua*. So *aliquis*, *nequis*, *numquis*, and *ecquis*, which has *ecqua*, or *ecquæ*.

We find also *istic*, *isthæc*, *isthoc*, or *isthuc*, for *iste*; and *egomet*, *mihimet*, *memet*, for *ego*, *mihi* and *me*; *tute* for *tu*, *femet* and *sefe*, for *se*, and *meapte*, *tuapte*, *suapte*, for *mea*, *tua*, *sua*.

Of the different Kinds of NOUNS.

A Collective Noun is a substantive which signifies many in the singular number, as, *populus*, a people, *exercitus*, an army, *turba*, a crowd.

A Patronymic is a substantive, derived from another substantive proper, and signifying one's pedigree or extraction, as *Priamides*, the son of *Priam*, of the first declension; *Priamis*, -idos the daughter of *Priam*; *Nerine-es*, the daughter of *Nereus*; *Æetias*, -adis, the daughter of *Æetes*.

An Abstract Noun is a substantive derived from an adjective, and signifying the quality of that adjective in general; as *bonitas*, goodness, from *bonus*, *justitia*, justice, from *justus*, *fortitudo*, courage, from *fortis*. These have no occasion for the plural number.

A Verbal Noun is derived from a verb; as *cupidus*, from *cupio*: a Gentile or Patrial signifies one's country, as *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

A Diminutive Noun is a substantive or adjective, derived from another substantive or adjective, importing a lessening of the signification; as, from *charta*, paper, *chartula*, a little paper; from *liber*, a book, *libellus*, a little book; from *opus*, a work, *opusculum*, a little work; from *candidus*, white, *candidulus*, a little white; from *tener*, tender, *tenellus*, a little tender.

They end in *lus*, *la*, *lum*; and the substantives are of the same gender with their primitives.

VERBS.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a word which signifies mostly the doing of a thing, as to read, to write, to teach, to walk, and makes sense with a substantive noun or pronoun before it, as the agent or doer, and with the words, do, did, shall, will, might, would, &c. as, I write, I did write, I shall write, the boy writes, the boys will write, &c.

Q. What are the Accidents of a Verb? or, How is a Verb declined?

A. By Voices, Modes, Tenses, Numbers and Persons.

Q. How many Voices are there?

A. Two; Active and Passive.

Q. How many Modes are there?

A. Four; the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative and Infinitive.

Q. How

In the Passive Voice, the Nominative does not act, as in the Active Voice, but is acted upon; as, the boys are taught; naughty boys will be beaten.

The Indicative shews the thing absolutely and unconditionally; as, I read; I will read. The Subjunctive is mostly put after a Conjunction, or after another branch of the sentence; the Imperative is the Mode of commanding; and the Infinitive is not limited to persons, but has generally the words, to, or that, before it.

The

Q. How many Tenses, or, Times are there ?

A. Five ; the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect and Future.

Q. How many Numbers are there ?

A. Two ; as in Nouns, Singular and Plural.

Q. How many Persons belong to a Verb ?

A. Three ; first, second, and third.

Q. How many Conjugations are there ?

A. Four ; the first, second, third and fourth.

Q. What are the marks of these Conjugations ?

A. The first has ā long before re of the Infinitive, as, amare ; the second has ē long, as, docere ; the third has ě short, as, legere, and the fourth has ī long, as, audire.

I. CON-

The present tense refers to the present time ; as, I teach or I am teaching just now ; the Imperfect shews what was doing at a particular time ; the Perfect refers to an action quite finished ; as, Romulus built the city Rome ; the Pluperfect shews that the thing had happened before a particular time ; as I had written before that time ; and the Future points to something that is to come to pass, or to be done hereafter ; as, I shall write ; they will be taught to-morrow.

The first person of a verb has ego for its nominative in the Sing. and nos in the Plur. the second has tu and vos, and the third has ille and illi, or any Substantive Noun that makes sense with the verb.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Amo, amavi, amatum, amare. To love.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, love, do love, or, am loving.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Ego amo,	I love,
	2. Tu amas,	Thou lovest, or you love.
	3. Ille amat,	He loves,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Nos amamus,	We love,
	2. Vos amatis,	Ye love, or you love,
	3. Illi amant.	They love.

Imperfect, loved, did love, or, was loving.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amabam,	I loved,
	2. Amabas,	Thou lovedst, or you loved,
	3. Amabat,	He loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amabamus,	We loved,
	2. Amabatis,	Ye loved, or you loved,
	3. Amabant,	They loved.

Perfect, loved, did love, or have loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amavi,	I loved, or have loved,
	2. Amavisti,	Thou hast, or you have loved,
	3. Amavit,	He has loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amavimus,	We have loved,
	2. Amavistis,	Ye, or you have loved,
	3. Amaverunt. v. ere.	They have loved.

D

Plu.

Pluperfect, had.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amaveram,	I had loved,
	2. Amaveras,	Thou hadst, or you had loved,
	3. Amaverat,	He had loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amaveramus,	We had loved.
	2. Amaveratis,	Ye, or you had loved,
	3. Amaverant,	They had loved.

Future, shall, or will.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amabo,	I shall love,
	2. Amabis,	Thou shalt, or, you shall love,
	3. Amabit,	He shall love,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amabimus,	We shall love,
	2. Amabitis,	Ye or you shall love,
	3. Amabunt,	They shall love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense, may, or, can.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amem,	I may love,
	2. Ames,	Thou mayst, or you may love,
	3. Amet,	He may love,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amemus,	We may love,
	2. Ametis,	Ye, or you may love,
	3. Ament,	They may love.

Imperfect, might, could, would, should.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amarem,	I might love,
	2. Amares,	Thou mightst, or you might love,
	3. Amaret,	He might love,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amaremus,	We might love,
	2. Amaretis,	Ye, or you might love,
	3. Amarent,	They might love.

Per-

Perfect, may have.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amaverim,	I may have loved,
	2. Amaveris,	Thou mayst, or you may have loved,
	3. Amaverit,	He may have loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amaverimus,	We may have loved,
	2. Amaveritis,	Ye, or you may have loved,
	3. Amaverint,	They may have loved.

Pluperfect, might, could, would, should have.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amavissem,	I might have loved, (loved;
	2. Amavisses,	Thou mightst, or you might have
	3. Amavisset,	He might have loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amavissemus,	We might have loved,
	2. Amavissetis,	Ye, or you, might have loved,
	3. Amavissent,	They might have loved.

Future, shall have.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amavero,	I shall have loved,
	2. Amaveris,	Thou shalt, or you shall have loved,
	3. Amaverit,	He shall have loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amaverimus,	We shall have loved,
	2. Amaveritis,	Ye, or you, shall have loved,
	3. Amaverint,	They shall have loved.

Imperative Mode.

<i>Sing.</i>	2. Ama vel amato,	Love thou, or, do thou love,
	3. Amato,	Let him love,
<i>Plur.</i>	2. Amate v. amatote,	Love ye, or, do ye love,
	3. Amanto,	Let them love.

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Pres.</i>	Amare,	To love, or, that he loves,
<i>Perf.</i>	Amavisse,	To have loved, or, that he loved,
		D 2 Fut.

Fut. Amaturum esse, That he will love,
Amaturum fuisse. That he would have loved.

Participles.

Pres. Amans, Loving,
Fut. Amaturus, a, um. About to love.

Gerunds.

N. Amandum, The loving,
G. Amandi, Of the loving,
D. Amando, To the loving,
A. Amandum, The loving,
A. Amando, From the loving.

Supines.

Former. Amatum, To love,
Latter. Amatu. To love, or to be loved.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, amatus, amari. To be loved.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense, am, art, is, are.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amor,	I am loved,
	2. Amaris <i>vel</i> -are,	Thou art, or, you are loved.
	3. Amatur,	He is loved,
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Amamur,	We are loved,
	2. Amamini,	Ye are loved,
	3. Amantur.	They are loved.

Imperfect, was, were.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Amabar,	I was loved at that time,
	2. Amabar <i>v.</i> -bare,	Thou wast, or you were loved,
	3. Amabatur,	He was loved,

Plur.

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amabamur,	We were loved,
2. Amabamini,	Ye or you were loved,
3. Amabantur.	They were loved.

Perfect †, have been, or was, were.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amatus sum v. fui,	I was loved, or have been loved.
2. Amatus es v. fuisti,	You were loved, &c.
3. Amatus est v. fuit.	He was loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amati sumus, &c.	We were loved,
2. Amati estis, &c.	Ye were loved,
3. Amati sunt, &c.	They were loved.

Pluperfect, had been.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amatus eram v. fueram,	I had been loved,
2. Amatus eras v. fueras,	You had been loved,
3. Amatus erat v. fuerat,	He had been loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amati eramus, &c.	We had been loved,
2. Amati eratis, &c.	Ye had been loved,
3. Amati erant, &c.	They had been loved.

Future, shall, or will, be.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amabor,	I shall be loved,
2. Amaberis v. bere,	You shall be loved,
3. Amabitur,	He shall be loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amabimur,	We shall be loved,
2. Amabimini,	Ye or you shall be loved,
3. Amabuntur,	They shall be loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense, may, or can, be.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amer,	I may be loved,
2. Ameris v. ere,	You may be loved,
3. Ametur,	He may be loved,

† The verb sum is to be taught before this Tense. See page 52 & 53.

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amemur,	We may be loved,
2. Amemini,	Ye may be loved,
3. Amentur.	They may be loved.

Imperfect, might, could, would, should, be.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amarer,	I might be loved,
2. Amareris v. -ere,	You might be loved,
3. Amaretur,	He might be loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amaremur,	We might be loved,
2. Amaremini,	Ye might be loved,
3. Amarentur.	They might be loved.

Perfect, may have been.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amatus sim v. fuerim,	I may have been loved;
2. Amatus sis v. fueris,	You may have been loved,
3. Amatus sit, v. fuerit,	He may have been loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amati simus, &c.	We may have been loved;
2. Amati sitis v. fueritis,	Ye may have been loved,
3. Amati sint v. fuerint.	They may have been loved.

Pluperfect, might, could, would, should have been loved.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amatus essem v. fuisset.	I might have been loved,
2. Amatus esses v. fuisses,	You might have been loved
3. Amatus esset v. fuisset.	He might have been loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amati essemus, &c.	We might have been loved,
2. Amati essetis v. fuissetis,	Ye might have been loved,
3. Amati essent v. fuissent.	They might have been loved.

Future, shall have been loved.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amatus fuero,	I shall have been loved,
2. Amatus fueris,	You shall have been loved;
3. Amatus fuerit,	He shall have been loved,
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amati fuerimus,	We shall have been loved,
2. Amati fueritis,	Ye shall have been loved,
3. Amati fuerint.	They shall have been loved.

Im-

Imperative Mode.

2. Amare v. -ator,	Be thou, or, be you loved,
3. Amator,	Let him be loved,
2. Amamini,	Be ye loved,
4. Amantor,	Let them be loved.

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Pres.</i> Amari,	To be loved,
<i>Perf.</i> Amatū esse v. fuisse,	To have been loved,
<i>Fut.</i> Amatū iri,	That he will be loved,

Participles.

<i>Perf.</i> Amatus, a, um,	Loved, or, being loved,
<i>Fut.</i> Amandus, a, um.	To be loved.

II. CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Docceo, docui, doctum, docere. To teach.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Pr.</i> Docceo,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.
<i>Im.</i> Docebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
<i>Perf.</i> Docui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uimus,	-uistis,	-uerunt v. -uere.
<i>Plup.</i> Docueram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-ueramus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
<i>Fut.</i> Docebo,	-ebis,	-ebit;	-ebimus,	-ebitis,	-ebunt.

SUBJ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Pr.</i>	Doceam,	-eas,	-eat ;	-eamus,	-eatis,	-eant.
<i>Im.</i>	Docerem,	-eres,	-eret ;	-eremus,	-eretis,	-erent.
<i>Perf.</i>	Docuerim,	-ueris,	-uerit ;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.
<i>Plup.</i>	Docuissē,	-uisses,	-uisset ;	-uissemus,	-uissetis,	-uisissent.
<i>Fut.</i>	Docuero,	-ueris,	-uerit ;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Doce *v.* -eto, -eto ; -ete, *v.* -etote, -ento.

<i>Infinitive Mode.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>	<i>Gerunds.</i>	<i>Supines.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Docere.	<i>P.</i> Docens.	<i>N.</i> Docendum.	1 Doctum.
<i>Perf.</i> Docuisse.	<i>F.</i> Docturus.	<i>G.</i> Docendi.	2 Doctu.
<i>Fut.</i> Docturum.		<i>D.</i> Docendo.	
esse vel fuisse			

PASSIVE VOICE.

Doceor, doctus, doceri. To be taught.

Indicative Mode.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Pr.</i>	Doceor,	-eris,	<i>v.</i> -ere, -etur ;	-emur,	-emini,	-entur.
<i>Im.</i>	Docebar,	-baris,	<i>v.</i> -bare, -batur ;	-bamur,	-bamini,	-bantur.
<i>Perf.</i>	Doctus,	-sum	<i>v.</i> -fui, &c.			
<i>Plup.</i>	Doctus,	-eram	<i>v.</i> -fueram, &c.			
<i>Fut.</i>	Docebor,	-beris,	<i>v.</i> -bere, -bitur ;	-bimur,	-bimini,	-buntur.

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pr.</i>	Docear,	-earis,	<i>v.</i> -eare, -eatur ;	-eamur,	-eamini,	-eantur.
<i>Im.</i>	Docerer,	-reris,	<i>v.</i> -ere, -retur ;	-remur,	-remini,	-rentur.
<i>Perf.</i>						

Perf. Doctus, -sim v. -fuerim, &c.
Plup. Doctus, essem v. -fuissem, &c.
Fut. Doctus, -fuero, &c.

Imperative.

Docere ² vel -etor, ³ -etor; ² -emini, ³ -entor.

Infinitive

Participles.

<i>Pres.</i> Doceri,		<i>Perf.</i> Doctus, a, um,
<i>Perf.</i> Doctum esse vel fuisse,		<i>Fut.</i> Docendus, a, um.
<i>Fut.</i> Doctum iri.		

III. CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Frango, fregi, fractum, frangere. To break.]

Indicative Mode.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Pr.</i> Frango,	-is,	-it;		-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
<i>Im.</i> Frangebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;		-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
<i>Per.</i> Fregi,	-isti,	-it;		-imus,	-istis,	-erunt v. -ere.
<i>Plu.</i> Fregeram,	-eras,	-erat;		-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant.
<i>Fut.</i> Frangam,	-es,	-et;		-emus,	-etis,	-ent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Frangam; -as, -at; -amus, -atis, -ant.
Im. Frangerem, -eres, -eret; -eremus, -eretis, -erent.
Per. Fregerim, -eris, -erit; erimus, -eritis, -erint.
Plu. Fregissem, -issem, -isset; -issemus, -issetis, -issent.
Fut. Fregero, -eris, -erit; -erimus, -eritis, -erint.

Im-

Imperative.

Frangere ² vel -ito, ³ -ito ; ite ² vel -itote, ³ -unto.

Infinitive.	Participles.	Gerunds.	Supines.
<i>Pr.</i> Frangere,	<i>P.</i> Frangens,	<i>N.</i> Frangendum,	1 Fractum.
<i>Per.</i> Fregisse,	<i>F.</i> Fracturus	<i>G.</i> Frangendi,	2 Fractu.
<i>Fut.</i> Fracturum esse v. fuisse.		<i>D.</i> Frangendo.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

Frangor, fractus, frangi. To be broken.

Indicative Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
¹ <i>Pr.</i> Frangor, ² -eris v. ³ -ere, -itur ; ¹ -imur, ² -imini, ³ -untur.	
<i>Im.</i> Frangebar, baris, v. bare, batur ; bamur, bamini, bantur.	
<i>Per.</i> Fractus, -sum v. -fui, -fractus es v. fuisti, &c.	
<i>Plu.</i> Fractus, -eram v. -fueram, &c.	
<i>Fut.</i> Frangar, -eris, v. -ere -etur ; -emur, -emini, -entur.	

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Frangar, -aris v. -are, -atur ; -amur, -amini, -antur
Im. Frangerer, -reris, v. rere, -retur ; -remur, -remini, -rentur
Per. Fractus -sim vel -fuerim, &c.
Plu. Fractus -essem vel -fuissem, &c.
Fut. Fractus -fuero, &c.

Imperative.

Frangere ² vel -itor, ³ -itor ; -imini, ² -untor, ³

Pr.

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>	
<i>Pr.</i> Frangi,		<i>Per.</i> Fractus, a, um.	
<i>Per.</i> Fractum esse vel fuisse,		<i>Fut.</i> Frangendus, a, um.	
<i>Fut.</i> Fractum, -iri.			

IV. CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Audio, audivi, auditum, audire. To hear.

Indicative Mode.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Pr.</i> Audio, -is, it;			-imus, -itis, -iunt.		
<i>Im.</i> Audiebam, -iebas, -iebat;			-iebamus, -iebatis, -iebant.		
<i>Per.</i> Audivi, -ivisti, -ivit;			-ivimus, -ivistis, -iverunt, v. ere.		
<i>Plu.</i> Audiveram, -iveras, -iverat;			-iveramus, -iveratis, -iverant.		
<i>Fut.</i> Audiam, -ies, -iet;			-iemus, -ietis, -ient.		

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pr.</i> Audiam, -ias, -iat;	-iamus, -iatis, -iant
<i>Im.</i> Audirem, -ires, -iret;	-iremus, -iretis, -irent.
<i>Per.</i> Audiverim, -iveris, -iverit;	-iverimus, -iveritis, -iverint.
<i>Plu.</i> Audivissem, -ivisses, -ivisset;	-ivissemus, -ivissetis, -ivissent.
<i>Fut.</i> Audivero, -iveris, -iverit;	-iverimus, -iveritis, -iverint.

Imperative Mode.

2		3	2		3
Audi v. -ito, -ito;		-ite v. -itote;			-iunto.
<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>		<i>Gerunds.</i>		<i>Supines.</i>
<i>Pr.</i> Audire,	<i>P.</i> Audiens,	<i>N.</i> Audiendum,	1 Auditum,		
<i>Per.</i> Audivisse,	<i>F.</i> Auditu-	<i>G.</i> Audiendi,	2 Auditu.		
<i>Fut.</i> Auditurum,	rus,	<i>D.</i> Audiendo,			
esse vel fuisse.		&c.			

Passive

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, auditus, audiri. To be heard.

Sing.

Plur.

1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Audior,</i>	<i>-iris, v. -ire, -itur ;</i>	<i>-imur, -imini, -iuntur.</i>		
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Audiebar,</i>	<i>-baris, v. bare, batur ;</i>	<i>-bamur, -bamini, -bantur.</i>		
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Auditus sum vel fui, &c.</i>				
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Auditus eram v. fueram, &c.</i>				
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Audiar, -ieris, v. iere, -ietur ; -iemur, -iemini, -ientur.</i>				

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. *Audiar, -iaris, v. iare, -iatur ; -iamur, -iamini, -iantur.*
Im. *Audirer, reris, v. rere, -retur ; -remur, -remini, -rentur.*
Per. *Auditus sim vel fuerim, &c.*
Plu. *Auditus essem vel fuisset, &c.*
Fut. *Auditus fuero, &c.*

Imperative.

2 3 2 3
Audire vel -itor, -itor ; -imini, -iuntor.

Infinitive.

Participles.

<i>Pr.</i> <i>Audiri,</i> <i>Per.</i> <i>Auditum esse vel</i> <i>fuisse,</i> <i>Fut</i> <i>Auditum iri.</i>	<i>Pr.</i> <i>Auditus, a, um,</i> <i>Fut.</i> <i>Audiendus, a, um</i>
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Com-

A Comparative View of the Four Conjugations in the Active Voice.

Indicative Mode.

1 Conjugation. 2 Conj. 3 Conj. 4 Conj.

Present Tense.

Amo,	Doceo,	Frango,	Audio,
Amas,	Doces,	Frangis,	Audis,
Amat,	Docet,	Frangit,	Audit,
Amamus,	Docemus,	Frangimus,	Audimus,
Amatis,	Docetis,	Frangitis,	Auditis,
Amant,	Docent,	Frangunt,	Audiunt.

Imperfect.

Amabam,	Docebam,	Frangebam,	Audiebam,
Amabas,	Docebas,	Frangebás,	Audiebas,
Amabat,	Docebat,	Frangebát,	Audiebat,
Amabamus,	Docebamus,	Frangebamus,	Audiebamus,
Amabatis,	Docebatis,	Frangebatis,	Audiebatis,
Amabant,	Docebant,	Frangebant,	Audiebant.

Perfect.

Amavi,	Docui,	Fregi,	Audivi,
Amavisti,	Docuisti,	Fregisti,	Audivisti,
Amavit,	Docuit.	Fregit,	Audivit,
Amavimus,	Docuimus	Fregimus,	Audivimus,
Amavistis,	Docuistis,	Fregistis,	Audivistis,
Amaverunt,	Docuerunt,	Fregerunt,	Audiverunt,
vel -ere.	vel -ere.	vel -ere.	vel -ere.

Pluperfect.

Amaveram,	Docueram,	Fregeram,	Audiveram,
Amaveras,	Docueras,	Fregeras,	Audiveras,
Amaverat,	Docuerat,	Fregerat,	Audiverat,
	E		Amaver-

Pluperfect.

Amaveramus Docueramus, Fregeramus, Audiveramus,
 Amaveratis, Docueratis, Fregeratis, Audiveratis,
 Amaverant, Docuerant, Fregerant, Audiverant.

Future.

Amabo,	Docebo,	Frangam,	Audiam,
Amabis,	Docebis,	Franges,	Audies,
Amabit,	Docebit,	Franget,	Audiet,
Amabimus,	Docebimus,	Frangemus,	Audiemus,
Amabitis,	Docebitis,	Frangetis,	Audietis,
Amabunt,	Docebunt,	Frangent,	Audient.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Amem,	Doceam,	Frangam,	Audiam,
Ames,	Doceas,	Frangas,	Audias,
Amet,	Doceat,	Frangat,	Audiat,
Amemus,	Doceamus,	Frangamus,	Audiamus,
Ametis,	Doceatis,	Frangatis,	Audiatis,
Ament.	Doceant,	Frangent,	Audiant.

Imperfect.

Amarem,	Docerem,	Frangerem,	Audirem,
Amares,	Doceres,	Frangeres,	Audires,
Amaret,	Doceret,	Frangeret,	Audiret,
Amaremus,	Doceremus,	Frangeremus,	Audiremus,
Amaretis,	Doceretis,	Frangeretis,	Audiretis,
Amarent,	Docerent,	Frangerent,	Audirent.

Per-

Perfect.

Amaverim,	Docuerim,	Fregerim,	Audiverim,
Amaveris,	Docueris,	Fregeris,	Audiveris,
Amaverit,	Docuerit,	Fregerit,	Audiverit,
Amaverimus,	Docuerimus,	Fregerimus,	Audiverimus
Amaveritis,	Docueritis,	Fregeritis,	Audiveritis,
Amaverint,	Docuerint,	Fregerint,	Audiverint,

Pluperfect.

Amavissem,	Docuissem,	Fregissem,	Audivissem,
Amavisses,	Docuisses,	Fregisses,	Audivisses,
Amavisset,	Docuisset,	Fregisset,	Audivisset,
Amavissemus,	Docuissemus,	Fregissemus,	Audivissemus
Amavissetis,	Docuissetis,	Fregissetis,	Audivissetis,
Amavissent,	Docuissent,	Fregissent,	Audivissent.

Future.

Amavero,	Docuero,	Fregero,	Audivero,
Amaveris,	Docueris,	Fregeris,	Audiveris,
Amaverit,	Docuerit,	Fregerit,	Audiverit,
Amaverimus,	Docuerimus,	Fregerimus,	Audiverimus
Amaveritis,	Docueritis,	Fregeritis,	Audiveritis,
Amaverint,	Docuerint,	Fregerint,	Audiverint.

Imperative.

Ama v. -ato,	Doce v. -eto,	Frangite v. -ito,	Audi v. -ito,
Amato,	Doceto,	Frangito,	Audito,
Amate v. tote,	Docete v. tote,	Frangite, &c.	Audite v. itote
Amanto,	Docento,	Frangunto,	Audiunto.

Imperative Mode.

<i>P.</i> Amare,	Docere.	Frangere,	Audire,
<i>P.</i> Amavisse,	Docuisse,	Fregisse,	Audivisse,
<i>F.</i> Amaturum	Docturum	Fracturum,	Auditurum
esse v. fuisse,	esse, &c.	&c.	&c.

Participles.

<i>P.</i> Amans,	Docens,	Frangens,	Audiens,
<i>F.</i> Amaturus.	Docturus,	Fracturus,	Auditurus.

Gerunds.

<i>N</i> Amandum	Docendum,	Frangendum,	Audiendum,
<i>G.</i> Amandi,	Docendi,	Frangendi,	Audiendi,
<i>D.</i> Amando,	Docendo,	Frangendo,	Audiendo &c

Supines.

1. Amatum,	Doctum,	Fractum,	Auditum,
2. Amatu,	Doctu,	Fractu,	Auditu.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

There are four Terminations of a Verb, from which the rest are formed, *viz.* o, of the present, i, of the Perfect, um, of the Supine, and re, of the Infinitive, after this manner ;

From o are formed am and em,
 From i, ram, rim, ro, fle and flem,
 U, us and rus are formed from um,
 All other parts from re, do come.

IRRE.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned Eight; viz. Sum, eo, queo, volo, malo, nolo, fero and fio, with their compounds.

Sum, fui, esse. To be.

Indicative Mode.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pres.

Pres.

- 1 Sum, I am,
- 2 Es, thou art, or you are,
- 2 Est, he is,
- 1 Sumus, we are,
- 2 Estis, ye are,
- 3 Sunt, they are.

- Sim, I may or can be,
- Sis, you may be,
- Sit, he may be,
- Simus, we may be,
- Sitis, ye may be,
- Sint, they may be.

Imperf.

Imperf.

- 1 Eram, I was,
- 2 Eras, you were,
- 3 Erat, he was,
- 1 Eramus, we were,
- Eratis, ye were,
- 3 Erant, they were.

- Essem, I might, &c. be,
- Esset, he might be,
- Essemus, we might be,
- Essetis, ye might be,
- Essent, they might be.

Perf.

Perf.

- Fui, I was, or have been,
- Fuisti, you were,
- Fuit, he was,
- Fuimus, we were,
- Fuistis, ye were,
- Fuerunt v. fuere, they were.

- Fuerim, I may have been,
- Fueris, you may, &c.
- Fuerit, he may have, &c.
- Fuerimus, we may, &c.
- Fueritis, ye may, &c.
- Fuerint, they may, &c.

Plup.

Fueram, I had been,
 Fueras, you had been,
 Fuerat, he had been,
 Fueraimus, we had been,
 Fueratis, ye had been,
 Fuerant, they had been,

Fut.

Ero, I shall, or, will be,
 Eris, you shall be,
 Erit, he shall be,
 Erimus, we shall be,
 Eritis, ye shall be,
 Erunt, they shall be,

Plup.

Fuissem, I might have been,
 Fuisses, you &c.
 Fuisset, he might &c.
 Fuissemus, we might &c.
 Fuissetis, ye might &c.
 Fuissent, they might &c.

Fut.

Fuero, I shall have been,
 Fueris, you shall &c.
 Fuerit, he shall &c,
 Fuerimus, we shall &c.
 Fueritis, ye shall &c.
 Fuerint, they shall &c.

Imperative Mode.

² Es *vel* esto, ³ esto ; este, ² *vel* ³ estote, funto.

Infinitive.

Pr. Esse, to be,
Per. Fuisse, to have been,
Fut. Futurum esse to be
 about to be ; or that
 he will be, Futurum

fuisse, that he would
 be.

Participles.

Fut. Futurus, a, um,
 about to be.

Prosum, to do good, has a *d* where sum begins
 with *e*, as ;

Pres. Prosum, -des, -dest, -sumus, -destis, -sunt.

Imp. Proderam, proderas, &c.

Imp.

Imp. Subj : Prodessem, prodesles, &c.

Imp. Prodes *vel* prodesto, &c.

Inf. Prodesse.

Possum is compounded of potis, able, and sum ;

Possūm, potui, posse. To be able.

Indicative Mode.

P O S S U M.

Pr. Possūm, -tes, -test, -possumus, -testis, -possunt.

Im. Poteram, poteras, &c. | *P.* Potuerim, potueris, &c.

P. Potui, potuisti, &c. | *P.* Potuissē potuissēs &c.

P. Potueram, potueras &c. | *F.* Potuero, potueris, &c.

F. Potero, poteris, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Infinitive.

P. Possim, possis, &c.

P. Posse,

Im. Possēm, possēs, &c.

P. Potuisse.

The rest wanting.

Eo, ivi, itum, ire. To go,

Indicative Pres. Eo, is, it ; imus, itis, eunt,

Imp. Ibam, *Perf.* ivi. *Plup.* Iveram, *Fut.* Ibo.

Sub. Pr. Eam, *Imp.* Irem, *Perf.* Iverim, *Pluper,*

Ivissem, *Fut.* Ivero. *Imperative Mode,* I v. ito, ito ;

ite *vel*, itote, eunto.

In-

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>	<i>Gerunds.</i>	<i>Supines.</i>
<i>P. Ire,</i>	<i>P. Iens,</i>	<i>N. Eundum,</i>	<i>1 Itum,</i>
<i>P. Ivisse,</i>	<i>G. euntis,</i>	<i>G. Eundi,</i>	<i>2 Itu.</i>
<i>F. Iturum,</i>	<i>F. Iturus.</i>	<i>D. Eundo,</i>	
<i>esse v. fuisse.</i>		<i>&c.</i>	

In the Passive it is impersonal, Itur, ibatur, itum est; and in, the compounds it changes *ivi* into *ii*, as Perii, redii, redieram, &c.

So, Queo, I can, and Nequeo, I cannot; but they want the Imperative, Gerunds, and Supines, and are little used in the Participles.

Volo, volui, velle. To be willing.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Volo, vis, vult; volumus, vultis, volunt.

Im. Volebam, volebas, &c. Im. Vellem, velles, &c.

Pr. Volui, voluisti, &c. P. Voluerim, volueris, &c.

P. Volueram, volueras &c. P. Voluiffem, voluiffes &c.

F. Volam, voles, &c. F. Voluero, volueris, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

I. Velle. P. Voluiffe,

Part. Pres. Volens.

Pr. Velim, Velis, &c.

Nolo, nolui, nolle. To be unwilling, compounded of non and volo.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolumus, nonvultis nolunt.

Im-

I. Nolebam, nolebas, &c.

P. Nolui, noluisti, &c.

P. Nolueram, nolueras &c.

F. Nolum, noles, &c.

P. Noluissem noluisses, &c.

F. Noluero, nolueris, &c.

Imperative Mode.

*Noli vel nolito; nolite
vel nolitote.*

Subjunctive Mode.

P. Nolim, nolis, &c.

Im. Nollem, nolles, &c.

P. Noluerim, nolueris, &c.

In. Nolle. P. Noluisse,

Parti. Pres. Nolens.

*Malo, malui, malle. To be more willing, from
magis and volo.*

*Pr. Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis,
malunt.*

Im. Malebam, malebas &c.

P. Malui, maluisti, &c.

P. Malueram, -ueras, &c.

F. Malam, males,

Im. Mallem, malles, &c.

P. Maluerim, malueris &c.

P. Maluissem maluisses &c.

F. Maluero, malueris, &c.

In. Malle, P. Maluisse.

Subjunctive Mode.

P. Malim, malis, &c.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre. To bring or suffer.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mode

Pr. Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

I. Ferebam, ferebas, &c.

P. Tuli, tulisti, &c.

P. Tuleram, tuleras, &c.

F. Feram, feres, &c.

Im. Ferrem, ferres, &c.

P. Tulerim, tuleris, &c.

P. Tulissem, tulisses, &c.

F. Tulero, tuleris, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pl. Feram, feras, &c.

Im-

Imperative.

Fer, *vel* ferto, ferto ; ferte *vel* -tote, -unto.

Infinitive.	Participles.	Gerunds.	Supines.
P. Ferre.	P. Ferens,	N. Ferendum	1 Latum,
P. Tulisse,	F. Laturus.	G. Ferendi,	2 Latu.
F. Laturum		D. Ferendo.	
esse v. fuisse.			

Feror, latus, ferri. To be brought.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Pr. Feror, ferris *vel*-re, fertur ; -imur, -imini, -untur.

Im. Ferebar. Perf. Latus sum *vel* fui. Plup. Latus, eram *vel* fueram. Fut. Ferar.

Subj. Pres. Ferar, Imp. Ferrer. Perf. Latus sim *vel* fuerim, Plup. Latus essem *vel* fuisssem. Fut. Latus fuero.

Imp. Ferre *vel* fertor -tor ; ferimini, feruntor.

In. Pres. ferri,	Participles.
P. Latum esse v. fuisse,	P. Latus, a, um,
F. Latum iri.	Fut. Ferendus, a, um.

Fio, factus, fieri. To become, or to be made, or done.

P. Fio, fis, fit ; fimus fitis, fiunt,	<i>Im.</i> Fierem, &c.
<i>Im.</i> Fiebam, fiebas, &c.	P. Factus sum v. fui, &c.
P. Factus sum v. fui, &c.	P. Factus essem, &c.
P. Factuseram v. fueram &c.	F. Factus fuero, &c.
F. Fiam, fies, &c.	

Subjunctive Mode.

P. Fiam, fias, &c.

Imperative.

Fi, v. fito, fito ; fite, &c.

In-

In. Pref. Fieri,	Participles.	Supine.
P. Factum esse vel fuisse.	Per. Factus, a, um,	Factu.
F. Factum iri.	Fut. Faciendus, a, um.	

Fio is used instead of the Passive Voice of *Facio*.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

Redundant Verbs have different words to express the same sense; as, assentio, or assentior; fabrico or fabricor; mereo, mereor, &c.

Edo, I eat, edis, edit; edimus, editis, edunt.

or Edo, —es, est —estis.

Ederem, essem; ede, edito, v. es, esto; edere, esse.

Editur, v. estur.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called Defective which want any of their parts; as, aio, I say, inquam, I say, forem, I should be, ausim, I dare; faxim I'll see to it, or do it; ave and salve, hail, or goodmorrow; cedo give or tell me; quæso, I pray.

Indic. Pref. Aio, ais, ait, —aiunt.

Imp. Aiebam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

Perf. — aisti.

Subj. Pref. -aias, aiat, — aiatis, aiant.

Imperative. ai. Parti. aiens.

In. Pref. Inquam, quis, quit; quimus, quitis, quiunt.

Im. —inquirebat, —inquirebant.

Per — —inquisti,

Fut.

Fut. ———inquires, inquiet.

Im. Inque, inquito. Participle, Pres. inquiens.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Im. Forem, -es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent.

Inf. Fore, the same with futurum esse.

Sub. Pres. Aufim, aufis, aufit.

Per. Faxim, faxis, faxit. ———faxint.

Fut. Faxy, faxis, faxit, ---faxitis, faxint.

Faxim and faxo are used instead of fecerim & fecero.

Im. Ave, *v.* aveto; avete, *v.* avetote. *Infin.* Avere.

Salve *v.* salveto; salvete *v.* salvetote. *Infin.* Salvare.

Cedo, --- cedit.

Indic. Pres. Quæso, —quæsumus.

Infit, he begins; defit, it is wanting; confit, it is done; sis for si vis, sultis, for si vultis; capsis, for cape si vis; ovat he triumphs, and ovans, triumphing.

Dor, and for, der and fer, from the Verbs do and fari, are not used.

Odi I hate or have hated, oderam, oderim, odissem, odo, odisse, and the Participles exosus and perosus, hating.

Memini, I remember, -eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse, and memento, mementote.

Cœpi, I have begun, -eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse, and cœptu, cœptus and urus.

Novi, I know or have known, nôsti for novisti, noram for noveram, &c.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are used in the third person singular, without an apparent Nominative.

Indicative Mode.

1 Conjugation.	2 Conj.	3 Conj.	4 Conj.
<i>P.</i> Juvat,	Decet,	Contingit,	Evenit,
<i>Im.</i> Juvabat,	Decebat,	Contingebat,	Eveniebat,
<i>P.</i> Juvit,	Decuit,	Contigit,	Evenit,
<i>P.</i> Juverat,	Decuerat,	Contigerat,	Evenerat,
<i>F.</i> Juvabit.	Decebit.	Continget.	Eveniet.

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pr.</i> Juvet,	Deceat,	Contingat,	Eveniat,
<i>Im.</i> Juvaret,	Deceret,	Contingeret,	Eveniret,
<i>Per.</i> Juverit,	Decuerit,	Contigerit,	Evenerit,
<i>Pl.</i> Juvisset,	Decuisset,	Contigisset,	Evenisset,
<i>F.</i> Juverit.	Decuerit.	Contigerit.	Evenerit.

Intransitive Verbs, and some Verbs which govern the dative alone, are used impersonally only in the Passive Voice, as,

Ind. Pugnatur -abatur -atum est *v.* fuit; -atum erat, *v.* fuerat, -abatur.

Sub. Pugnetur, -aretur, -atum sit *v.* fuerit; -atum esset, &c.

Inf. Pr. Pugnari. *Per.* -atum esse *v.* fuisse. *Fut.* -atum iri.

Ind. Favetur, favebatur, favebitur, &c.

Ind. Curritur, currebatur, &c.

Ind. Itur, ibatur, itum est *v.* fuit, &c.

Venitur, veniebatur, ventum est *vel* fuit, &c.

Participles.

A Participle is a kind of Adjective belonging to a Verb, and referring to time, as, amans, loving, amaturus, about to love, in the Active Voice, and amatus, loved or having been loved, amandus, to be loved, in the Passive.

Of the different kinds of Verbs.

A Substantive Verb signifies the being of a thing, as sum, I am, existo, I exist; fio, I become.

An active Verb is called Transitive when the Action of the Nominative is directed upon some other thing, and is known by asking the question, whom or what; as, I teach a boy; Whom do you teach? *A.* A boy. I throw a stone; What do you throw? *A.* A stone.

A Verb is called Intransitive when the Action of the Nominative remains with itself, as I run, I walk.

A Verb is called Passive when the Nominative does not act, but is acted upon; as, the naughty boys were beaten.

A Neuter Verb signifies merely the state or condition of things; as, jaceo, I lie; floreo, I flourish.

A Deponent Verb wants the Active Voice, but retains the Active or Neuter signification; as loquor, I speak, morior, I die; if transitive, it has all the Participles, as, sequens, following, secuturus, about to follow, secutus, having followed, and sequendus, to be followed.

Common Verbs have only the Passive Voice, but signify actively or passively; as, dignor I think, or,
am.

am thought worthy, *crimino*, I accuse, or, am accused.

A Frequentative Verb means a frequency of action, and is formed from the latter Supine by changing *u* into *o*, and *atu* into *ito*; as *pulsu*, *pulso*, *pulsatu*, *pulsito*, (contracted into *pulto*); *versu*, into *verso*, *dictu* into *dicto*, and *dictatu* into *dictito*, *vocatu* into *vocito*, *minor* into *minitor*.—They are all of the first Conjugation.

An Inceptive Verb signifies the beginning or increase of any thing, and is formed by adding *co* to the second person singular of the present of the Indicative active, as, *labo*, *labas*, *labasco*; *caleo*, *cales*, *calesco*; *tremo*, *tremis*, *tremisco*; *hio*, *hias*, *hiasco*, contracted into *hisco*.—Sometimes they are formed from Nouns; as, from *puer*, *puerasco*, from *juvenis*, *juvenesco*, from *dulcis*, *dulcesco*.

They are all Neutral Verbs, and want the Preterite, Supine, and Passive Voice.

A Desiderative Verb expresses the desire of doing a thing, and is formed from the latter Supine by adding *rio*, as from *cœnatu*, *cœnaturio* -ire, to desire to sup. They want the perfect and supine, except *parturio*, *esurio*, and *nupturio*.

A Diminutive Verb lessens the signification of the Primitive: it is of the first Conjugation, and ends in *illo*, as from *cano*, *cantillo*; from *forbeo*, *forbillo*.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb is an indeclinable word, generally joined to a Verb, and signifying the manner of doing things, or some circumstance relating to them; as *here*, *there*, *now*, *seldom*, *frequently*, *slowly*, &c. as he reads frequently, he walks slowly.

Ubi, where.
 Hic, here.
 Illic, } there.
 Iſtic, }
 Ibi, }
 Intus, within.
 Foris, without.
 Ubique, every where.
 Nuſquam, no where.
 Alicubi, ſome where.
 Alibi, elſe where.
 Ubivis, any where.
 Ibidem, in the ſame place.
 Quo, whither.
 Huc, hither.
 Illuc, } thither.
 Iſthuc, }
 Intro, to within.
 Foras, to without.
 Eo, that place.
 Alio, to another place.
 Aliquo, to ſome place.
 Eodem, to the ſame place.
 Quorſum, whitherward.
 Verſus, towards.
 Horſum, hitherward.
 Illorſum, thitherward.
 Surſum, upward.
 Deorſum, downward.
 Antrorſum, forward.
 Retrorſum, backward.
 Dextrorſum, to the right
 hand.
 Siniftrorſum, to the left
 hand.

Unde, whence.
 Hinc, hence.
 Illinc, } thence.
 Iſtinc, }
 Inde, }
 Aliunde, from elſewhere.
 Alicunde, from ſome
 place.
 Sicunde, if from any
 place.
 Utrinque, on both ſides.
 Supèrnè, from above.
 Inferne, from below.
 Coelitus, from heaven.
 Funditus, from the ground
 Quà, which way.
 Hac, this way.
 Illac, } that way.
 Iſthac, }
 Alià, another way.
 Nunc, now,
 Hodie, to day.
 Tunc, } then.
 Tum, }
 Heri, yeſterday.
 Dudum } heretofore.
 Pridem, }
 Pridie, the day before.
 Nudius tertius, three days
 ago.
 Nuper, lately.
 Jamjam, preſently.
 Mox, immediately.
 Statim, by and by.
 Protinus, inſtantly.
 Illico,

Illico, straightway.
 Cras, to-morrow.
 Postridie, the day after.
 Perendie, two days hence.
 Nondum, not yet.
 Quando, when.
 Aliquando, }
 Nonnunquam, } sometimes.
 Interdum, }
 Semper, always.
 Nunquam, never.
 Interim, in the mean
 time.
 Quotidie, daily.
 Diu, long.
 Quamdiu, how long.
 Tamdiu, so long.
 Jamdiu, }
 Jampridem, } long ago.
 Jamdudum, }
 Quoties, how often.
 Sæpe, often.
 Raro, seldom.
 Toties, so often.
 Aliquoties, for several
 times.
 Vicissim, }
 Alternatim, } by turns.
 Rursus, }
 Iterum, } again.
 Subinde }
 Itentidem, } now and
 then.
 Semel, once.

Bis, twice.
 Ter, thrice.
 Quater, four times, &c.
 Inde, then.
 Deinde, thereafter.
 Dehinc, henceforth.
 Porro, moreover.
 Deinceps, so forth.
 Denuó, of new.
 Denique, finally.
 Postremó, lastly.
 Primó, -úm, first.
 Secundò, -úm, secondly.
 Tertió, -úm, thirdly.
 Quartò, -úm, fourthly.
 Bene, well.
 Malè, ill.
 Fortiter, bravely.
 Profecto, certè, sanè,
 planè, næ, utique, ita,
 etiam; yes, truly.
 Quidni, why not.
 Omnino, certainly.
 Fortè, forsan, fortasse, fors,
 perhaps.
 Non or haud, not.
 Nequaquam, neutiquam
 not at all.
 Minimè, no, by no means.
 Ne not, as ne quidem,
 not indeed.
 Hercle, pol, edepol, me-
 castor, by Hercules, &c.
 or truly.

Utpote, videlicet, scilicet,	Fortissimè, very bravely.
nimirum, nempe, to wit, namely.	Ferme, ferè, propemodum, prope, almost.
Seorsum, apart.	Parum, little.
Separatim, separately.	Paulò, paululum, very little.
Sigillatim, one by one.	Potius, satius, rather.
Viritim, man by man.	Potissimum, præcipue, præsertim, especially.
Oppidatim, town by town.	Imò, yes, nay, rather.
Simul, unà, pariter, together.	Ita, sic, adeo, so.
Generaliter, generally.	Ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti; as.
Universaliter, universally.	Ceu, tanquam, quasi, as if.
Plerumque, for the most part.	Quemadmodum, even as.
En, ecce, lo, or, behold.	Satis, enough.
Cur, quare, quamobrem, why.	Itidem, in like manner.
Num, an, whether.	Aliter, secus, otherwise.
Quomodo, què, how.	Alicui, alioquin, else.
Valde, maximè, magnopere, summopere, admodum, oppidò, perquam, longe, very much, exceedingly.	Nedum, much more, or much less.
Nimis, nimium, too much.	Sensim, paulatim, pedetentim, by degrees.
Prorsus, penitus, altogether.	Vix, scarcely.
Magis, more.	Ægre, hardly.
Meliùs, better.	Tantum, solum, modo, tantummodo, duntaxat, demum, only.
Pejùs, worse.	Olim, long ago, or long hereafter.
Fortiùs, more bravely.	Hucusque, thus far.
Optimè, very well.	Hactenus, hitherto.
Pessimè, very ill.	

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is an indeclinable word, put before a Noun, and governing the Accusative or Ablative.

The Prepositions which govern the Accusative are twenty-eight, viz.

Ad, to.
 Apud, at.
 Ante, before.
 Adversus, } against, or
 Adversum, } towards.
 Contra, against.
 Cis, } on this side.
 Citra, }
 Circa, } about.
 Circum, }
 Erga, towards.
 Extra, without.
 Inter, between, among.
 Intra, within.
 Infra, beneath.
 Juxta, nigh to.
 Ob, for.
 Propter, for, hard by.
 Per, by, through.
 Præter, beside, except.
 Penes, in the power of.
 Ponè, behind.
 Secus, by, along.
 Secundum, according to.
 Supra, above.

Trans, on the farther side.
 Ultra, beyond.

The Prepositions which govern the Ablative are fifteen, viz.

A, }
 Ab, } from, by.
 Abs, }
 Absque, without.
 Cum, with.
 Clam, without the knowledge of.
 Coram, before, or, in the presence of.
 De, of, concerning.
 E, }
 Ex, } of, out of.
 Pro, for.
 Præ, before.
 Palam, with the knowledge of.
 Sine, without.
 Tenus, up to.

These

These four govern sometimes the Accusative and sometimes the Ablative.

In, in or into.

Super, above.

Sub, under.

Subter, beneath.

In, when it signifies into, or towards, governs the Accusative; when, in or among, it governs the Ablative.

Sub, when it signifies near the time of, governs the Accusative.

Super, when it signifies, of, or, concerning, governs the Ablative; when, beyond, the Accusative.

Tenus, when the word is plural, governs the Ablative, or Genitive, and is put after its case.

Circiter, about, prope, nigh, usque, as far as, versus, towards, are found joined to the Accusative, sometimes with, ad, after them, and sometimes without it; and procul, far, is joined to the Ablative, sometimes with, a, after it, and sometimes without it.

Prepositions are frequently compounded with Verbs, as adjungo, perscribo, præpono, exaudio; as also the following Particles, viz.

Am, round about, as, ambio, to surround, of am and eo,

Di, asunder, as, divello to pull asunder.

Dis, asunder, as distraho to draw asunder.

Re, again, as relego, to read again.

Se, aside or apart, as, sepono, to lay aside, secedo, to go apart.

Con, together, as concreasco, to grow together.

INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is an indeclinable word, thrown into discourse, to express some sudden emotion of the mind, as, O, or oh, ah, hei, heu, eheu, alas, papæ, O strange, vah, hah, euge, well done, apage, away with, proh, væ, cho, au, ho, heus, hem.

Substantive Nouns are sometimes used as Interjections, as, malum! with a mischief; nefas! O villany; infandum! O shame.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is an indeclinable word, which joins sentences, or branches of sentences, together.

1. Copulative; Et, ac, atque, que, and; etiam, quoque, item, also; cùm, tum, both, and; and their contraries, nec, neque, neu, neve, neither, nor.
2. Disjunctive; aut, ve, vel, seu, sive, either, or.
3. Concessive; Etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quamquam, quamvis, though.
4. Adversative; Sed, verùm or verò, autem, at, atque, but; tamen, attamen, verumtamen, verumtamen, yet, nevertheless.
5. Causal; Nam, namque, enim, for; quia, quippe, quoniam, because; quòd, that, or because.
6. Illative, or Rational; Ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque, therefore; cùm or quum, seeing, since; quocirca, wherefore; proinde, therefore; quandoquidem, forasmuch as, or, since.

7. Final,

7. Final, or Perfective; *ut, uti, quò, that, to the end that.*
8. Conditional; *Si, fin, if; dum, modò, dummodo, provided, or upon condition, that; siquidem, if indeed.*
9. Exceptive, or Restrictive; *Ni, nisi, unless, except.*
10. Diminutive; *Saltem, certè, at least.*
11. Suspensive or Dubitative; *Ann, anne, num, whether; ne, annon, whether or not, necne, or not.*
12. Expletive; *Autem, verò, now, truly; quidem, equidem, indeed.*

Obfer. Some words such as, *deinde, thereafter, denique, finally, cæterùm, moreover, videlicet, to wit, &c.* may be considered either as Adverbs or Conjunctions.

Autem, verò, quoque, quidem, enim, que, ve, and ne, when it signifies, or not, are never placed in their natural order, but always in the second place.

SEN-

SENTENCES.

A Sentence is a thought of the mind, expressed by two, or more words, and has in it a Verb, and a Nominative. The Verb expresses what is done, and the Nominative is the agent or doer; and is known by asking the question, *who* or *what*; as, The boy reads. Q. Who reads? A. The boy reads. The man walks. Q. Who walks. A. The man. The river runs. Q. What runs? A. The river.

SYNTAX.

Syntax is the right ordering of words in a sentence, and consists of Concord and Government.

CONCORDS.

RULE. I.

Every finite Verb has its own nominative, and agrees with it in number and person; as,

Ego lego; I read.

Tu scribis; You write.

Præceptor docet; The master teaches.

Exc. A Collective Noun, tho' Sing. may have the Verb Sing. or Plur. as, Turba ruit *vel* ruunt, in forum; the crowd rush into the market place.

RULE

RULE II.

Every Adjective has its own substantive, and agrees with it in gender, number and case; as,

The good boy learns, whilst foolish boys play.
Puer bonus discit, dum pueri stulti ludunt.

A high tower falls, whilst low cottages stand.
Turris alta cadit, dum casæ humiles stant.

Obfer. Before the learner proceeds he is to be carefully taught Rules 23, and 36, with the Propositions.

RULE III.

The Infinitive Mode has generally an Accusative before it; as, Fateor me peccavisse, I confess that I have sinned.

Obfer. The common sign of this Infinitive in the English, is the word, *that*, between the two Verbs.

RULE IV.

Any Verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words are applied to the same thing; as.

Ego sum discipulus. I am a scholar.

Tu vocaris Johannes. You are called John.

Scio Petrum esse virum doctum. I know that Peter is a learned man.

Cicero servavit patriam consul. Cicero saved his country, when consul.

Mihi

Mihi non licet esse negligenti; I am not allowed to be negligent.

RULE V.

Two or more Substantives singular, coupled with the Conjunctions, Et, ac, atque, &c. have the force of the plural; as, Petrus et Johannes sunt docti; Peter and John are learned.

RULE VI.

The Relative Qui, quæ, quod agrees with the Antecedent in Gender and Number; but its Case depends on the rest of the sentence; as,

Deus, qui mundum creavit, est colendus; God who created the world, is to be worshipped.

Arbor, quam video, incipit florescere; The tree which I see begins to blossom.

RULE VII.

One Substantive agrees with another in the same case, when they both refer to the same thing; as, Cicero orator de officiis scripsit; Cicero the Orator wrote about offices.

Video puerum, delicias matris suæ; I see a boy the darling of his mother.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Substantive Nouns.

RULE VIII.

One Substantive governs another in the Genitive, when they signify different things; as,

G

Amor

Amor Dei est lex naturæ; The love of God is a law of nature.

Gulielmi liber super mensa jacet; William's book lies on the table.

Obser. The former Substantive is sometimes understood; as,

Liberorum est parentes revereri; supple *officium*; It is the duty of children to reverence their parents.

Except. 1. If the latter Substantive have an Adjective joined with it, they may be put in the Genitive or Ablative; as,

Petrus est puer indolis probæ, vel puer indole probâ; Peter is a boy of a good disposition.

Catilina fuit vir ingenio malo pravoque; Catiline was a man of a wicked and perverse disposition.

Except. 2. *Opus* and *usus*, when they signify need, require the Ablative; as *Consilio opus est*; There is need of counsel.

Nunc viribus usus est; Now there is need of strength.

Obser. *Opus* is elegantly joined with the Ablative of the Participle perfect; as *Opus est consulto*. There is need of consultation. *Mihi homine convento opus est*; I have occasion to speak to the man.

RULE IX.

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, placed as a Substantive, governs the genitive; as,

Quid rei est? What is the matter?

Multum boni est in concordia, multum mali in discordia; There is much good in concord, and much evil in discord.

Ob-

Obfer. Theſe Adjectives generally ſignify quantity, as, multum, plurimum, tantum, quantum, plus, minus, quid, aliquantum, paululum.

R U L E X.

Verbal Adjectives, eſpecially in Ax, Ns and Tus, require the Genitive; as,

Scævola fuit conſultus juris; Scævola was ſkilled in the law.

Marius fuit patiens alioris; Marius was able to endure cold.

Puer fuit negligens lectionis; The boy was negligent of his leſſon.

R U L E XI.

Adjectives ſignifying Deſire, Ignorance, Mindfulneſs, Innocence, Guilt, and the like, require the Genitive; as,

Cicero fuit avidus gloriæ; Cicero was fond of glory.

Marius fuit rudis literarum; Marius was ignorant of learning.

Vir fuit memor beneficiorum; The man was mindful of benefiſts.

Obſ. The word, Of, is the common ſign of this Genitive.

R U L E XII.

Adjectives placed partitively, comparatives, ſuperlatives, and ſome Numerals, govern the Genitive plural; as,

Quendam philosophorum vidi; I saw one of the philosophers.

Petrus fuit senior fratrum; Peter was the elder of the brothers.

Varro fuit doctissimus Romanorum; Varro was the most learned of the Romans.

R U L E X I I I .

Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, and the like, govern the Dative; as,

Sol est utilis hominibus; The sun is useful to mankind.

Crudelitas est perniciofa reipublicæ; Cruelty is pernicious to the state.

Puer fuit similis patri; The boy was like to his father.

Obs. The words, To, and For, are the usual signs of this Dative.

Except. 1. Pronus, propensus, proclivis, tardus, and the like, have the Accusative with *ad*; as,

Titus fuit tardus ad iram; Titus was slow to anger.

Except. 2. Propior and proximus have the Dative or Accusative after them; as, Propior vero fuit rumor; the report was nearer the truth. Proximus Pompeium sedebam; I sat next to Pompey.

R U L E X I V .

Verbals in bilis and dus govern the dative; as,

Pax est optabilis mihi; Peace is to to be wished for by me.

Semel

Semel omnibus calcanda est via lethi. The way of death is to be once trode by all.

RULE XV.

Adjectives signifying dimension govern the Accusative of measure; as, *Hæc domus est sexaginta pedes longa.* This house is sixty feet long.

Obs. Adjectives of dimension are *longus, latus, altus, profundus, crassus*; and the names of measure are, *digitus, pes, passus, ulna, cubitus, palmus.*

Obs. The excess of measure is put in the Ablative; as, *Turris est sex pedibus altior quam murus.* The tower is six feet higher than the wall.

RULE XVI.

The Comparative Degree governs the Ablative, which is resolved by *quam, than*; as,

Nihil est dulcius luce veritatis. Nothing is sweeter than the light of truth.

RULE XVII.

These Adjectives, *dignus, indignus, contentus, præditus, captus, and fretus*; also *natus, fatus, ortus, editus, genitus, and the like*, require the Ablative; as,

Puer fuit dignus laude. The boy was worthy of praise.

Vir fuit contentus sorte sua. The man was content with his lot.

Mæcenâs fuit editus regibus. Mæcenâs was sprung from kings.

R U L E X V I I I.

Adjectives of plenty or want govern the genitive or ablative; as, *Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.* Love is a thing full of anxious fear.

Nihil fuit vacuum insidiis. No place was free of snares.

Obs. 1. *Benignus, exfors, impos, impotens, irritus, munificus, liberalis, prælargus,* govern the genitive only.

Obs. 2. *Beatus, differtus, frugifer, mutilus, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus,* govern the Ablative only; and the rest, the Genitive or Ablative.

R U L E X I X.

Misereor, miseresco, and satago, and among the poets, *pendeo, discrucior, abstineo, desino,* and the like, require the genitive; as, *Miserere civium tuorum.* Pity your countrymen.

Satagit rerum suarum. He is busy with his own affairs.

Discrucior animi. I am disquieted in my mind.

Abstinet irarum. Abstain from anger.

Desine querelarum. Cease from complaints.

R U L E X X.

Sum, taken for *habeo,* governs the dative of a person; as,

Sunt mihi libri multi. I have many books.

R U L E

RULE XXI.

Sum, taken for affero, governs two datives, the one of a person, the other of a thing ; as,
Est mihi voluptati. It is a pleasure to me.
Vitis est decori arboribus. The vine is an ornament to the trees.

Obs. Do, duco, verito, tribuo, relinquo, fore, mitto, venio, and some others, have also two Datives ; as,

Dedit mihi fistulam muneri, or dono. He gave me the pipe as a present. *Ne mihi vitio vertas.* Do not lay it to my charge. *Venit auxilio Atheniensibus.* He came to the assistance of the Athenians.

RULE XXII.

A Verb signifying advantage or disadvantage to any one governs the dative ; as,
Fortuna favet fortibus. Fortune favours the brave.
Nemini noceas. Do hurt to nobody.

Obs. 1. To this Rule belong

Verbs signifying to profit and hurt, to favour and assist, to command and obey, to serve and resist, to threaten and to be angry, to please and displease, to trust and distrust, to spare, &c. as in the following verses :

- " Proficio, noceo, faveoque, indulgeo, parco.
- " Gratulor, auxiliior, studeo, medeorque et adolor,
- " Pareo et invidéo, famulor, simul impero, mando,
- " Derogo, patrocinator, placeo, succenseo, pugno,
- " Irascorque, minor, fido, cum supplico, credo."

Also,

Also, the compounds of *sum*, (except *possum*,) and verbs compounded with *fatis*, *bene* and *male*, and with some prepositions, as, *inter*, *ob*, *sub*, *super*, *præ*, &c.

Obs. 2. “*Offendo*, *jubeo*, *lædo*, *dant* et *juvo* *quantum*.”

RULE XXIII.

An Active Transitive Verb governs the Accusative of the thing on which it acts; as,

Deus gubernat mundum. God governs the world.
Reverere parentes. Reverence your parents.

RULE XXIV.

Recordor, *memini*, *reminiscor* and *obliscor* govern the accusative or genitive; as,

Recordor lectionis vel lectionem. I remember my lesson.

Obliscor injuriæ vel injuriam. I forget an injury.

Obs. We say; *Meminisse rei alicujus*, or, *de re aliqua*, to make mention of any thing.

RULE XXV.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing, together with the accusative of a person, govern the genitive of the crime or thing, and sometimes the ablative with *de*; as,

Accusavit puerum negligentia, or *de negligentia*.
He accused the boy of negligence.

Meipsum inertiae condemno. I condemn myself of laziness.

Judices

Judices eum injuriæ absolverunt. The judges acquitted him of the trespass.

Admoneo te officii, or, de officio. I put you in mind of your duty.

Obs. 1. We put capite and crimine in the Ablative, without a preposition; as, Athenienses Socratem capite condemnarunt. The Athenians condemned Socrates to death.

Obs. 2. Verbs of Admonishing sometimes require two accusatives; as, Id unum te moneo. I admonish you of that one thing. Eos hoc moneo. I put them in mind of this thing.

RULE XXVI.

Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the Dative with the Accusative; as,

Comparo Virgilium Homero. I compare Virgil to Homer.

Suum cuique tribuito. Give every man his own.

Narras fabulam surdo. You tell a story to a deaf man.

Eripuit me morti. He rescued me from death.

Obs. Verbs of comparing and taking away, instead of the Dative, have often the Ablative after them, with a preposition, as, Composuit dicta cum factis. He compared his words with his deeds. Eripite nos ex miseriis. Rescue us from misery.

RULE XXVII.

Verbs of asking and teaching, and celo, to conceal, govern two Accusatives, the first of a person
and

and the second of a thing; as, *Posce Deum veniam.* Beg pardon of God.

Docuit me Grammaticam. He taught me Grammar.

Celavit fratrem hanc rem, or, de hac re; He concealed this affair from his brother.

Obs. 1. Verbs of asking, which govern two Accusatives, are *oro, exoro, posco, deposco, flagito, rogo, obsecro, precor*; and Verbs of teaching are, *doceo, dedoceo, edoceo, erudio.*

Obs. 2. These Verbs are often construed with a preposition.

RULE XXVIII.

Verbs of filling, binding, loosing, depriving, cloathing and instructing, govern the Ablative with the Accusative; as,

Navam mercibus onerant. They load the ship with goods.

Privavit neminem vitâ. He deprived nobody of life.

Libero te culpa. I free you from blame.

Imbuit animum doctrinâ. He seasoned his mind with learning.

RULE XXIX.

The Passives of such Active Verbs as govern two cases do still retain the latter case; as,

Accusor negligentiae. I am accused of negligence.

Virgilius comparatur Homero. Virgil is compared to Homer.

Doceo

Doceor Grammaticam. I am taught Grammar.
 Exutus est omnibus fortunis. He was stripped of
 all his fortune.

R U L E X X X.

The price of a thing is put in the Ablative after any Verb or Adjective Noun; as, Emi librum duobus assibus. I bought a book for two shillings.

Demosthenes docuit talento. Demosthenes taught for a talent.

Vile est viginti minis. It is cheap of twenty minæ.

Excep. These Genitives, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris are excepted; as, Quanti constitit? How much cost it?

Constitit assē et pluris. It cost a shilling and more.

Obs. When the Substantive is added, they are put in the Ablative; as, Constitit parvo pretio. It cost a small price.

R U L E X X X I.

Verbs of valuing, together with the Accusative, govern such Genitives as these, Magni, parvi, nihili; as,

Estimo te magni. I value you highly.

Obs. 1. The construction may be thus supplied. Estimo te hominem magni pretii.

Obs. 2. Verbs of valuing are, estimo, duco, facio, habeo, pendo, puto, taxo; and the other genitives are, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, majoris, plurimi, maximi, minimi, assis, pensis, nauci, pili, teruncii, nihili, hujus; also æqui and boni after facio and
 con-

consulo; as, *Æqui bonique facio vel consulo.* I take it in good part.

R U L E XXXII.

Verbs of plenty and want for the most part govern the Ablative; as, *Abundat divitiis.* He abounds in riches.

Caret omni culpa. He is free from blame.

Obs. 1. Verbs of plenty are, *Abundo, affluo, diffluo, exuberō, redundo, scateo, &c.*

Obs. 2. Verbs of want are, *Careo, egeo, indigeo, deficior, destituor, vaco.*

Obs. 3. *Egeo* and *indigeo* sometimes govern the genitive; as, *Eget æris.* He needs money. *Indigent artis.* They require skill.

R U L E XXXIII.

Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, and some others, govern the Ablative; as, in these verses;

“ *Dant sextum casum vescor, fruor, utor, abutor,*

“ *Gaudeo cum fungor, nascor, communico, dignor,*

“ *Prosequor, afficio, fido, beo, victito, dono.*

“ *Sto, creor et nitor, potior, cum spargere, muto,*

“ *Constat et impertit.*—*Ex.*

Puer utitur diligentia. The boy uses diligence.

Virtute decet, non sanguine niti. It becomes us to rely on virtue not on blood.

Obs. Some of these, *communico, dignor, prosequor, afficio, beo, dono, spargo, muto,* govern the Accusative, together with the Ablative; as, *Prosequitur*

quitur eum laudibus ; he praises him. Afficit eum contumeliâ ; he affronts him. Afficit eum injuriâ ; he injures him.

Obs. 2. Potior is sometimes joined with the genitive ; as, Potiri rerum, scil. imperio ; He has the chief authority.

The Government of Impersonal Verbs.

RULE XXXIV.

An Impersonal Verb governs the dative ; as, Expedit reipublicæ ; It is profitable to the State. Libet mihi legere ; It pleases me to read.

Obs. 1. Such Verbs are, Accidit, contingit, evenit, conducit, licet, placet, displicet, vacat, restat, præstat, liquet, nocet, dolet, sufficit, apparet, and favetur, parcitur, and the like.

Obs. 2. Potest, cœpit, incipit, debet, solet, desinit, become impersonal, when joined with impersonal verbs ; as, Tibi non potest noceri ; You cannot be hurt. Aliorum gloriæ invideri solet ; The glory of others uses to be envied.

Excep. 1. Refert and interest require the genitive ; as,

Refert patris ; It concerns my father.

Interest omnium ; It is the interest of all

Excep. 2. But after refert and interest the pronouns mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, are put in the Accusative plural ; as,

Non mea refert ; It does not concern me.

Excep. These five, Miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet

H

tædet and piget govern the Accusative of the person with the genitive of the thing; as,

Miseret me tui. I pity you.

Pœnitet me peccati. I repent of my sin.

Excep. 4. These four, Decet, delectat, juvat, oportet, govern the Accusative of a person with the Infinitive; as,

Delectat me studere; I delight to study.

Decet homines præstare ceteris animalibus; Men ought to excel other animals.

Excep. 5. Oportet is sometimes elegantly joined with the Subjunctive Mode, *ut* being understood; as, Oportet scribas; You must write; and oportuit, with the perfect of the Participles, esse or fuisse being understood; as, Communicatum oportuit; You ought to have communicated it. Mansum oportuit; He ought to have staid. Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit; The young man should have been complied with.

Excep. 6. Attinet, pertinet and spectat have the preposition, ad, after them; as, spectat ad omnes bene vivere; All men ought to live virtuously.

Excep. 7. Fallit, fugit, latet, præterit, when used impersonally, govern the accusative with the infinitive; as, Fugit me ad vos scribere; I forgot to write to you.

RULE XXXV.

The Agent or doer, after a passive verb, has the preposition *a* or *ab* before it; as, mundus gubernatur a Deo; The world is governed by God.

The

The Government of the Infinitive, Participles, Gerunds and Supines.

RULE XXXVI.

One Verb governs another in the Infinitive ; as, Cupio discere ; I desire to learn. Credo mundum a Deo fuisse creatum ; I believe that the world was created by God.

Obs. 1. The Infinitive is sometimes placed, instead of a Substantive Noun, as a Nominative to a Verb ; as, Tacere est sæpe tutum, instead of Silentium est sæpe tutum ; Silence is often safe.

Obs. 2. It is sometimes governed by an Adjective Noun ; as, Virgilius est dignus legi, or dignus qui legatur ; Virgil deserves to be read.

Obs. 3. The governing word is sometimes understood ; as, Fremere omnes ; they all began to cry out, scil. cœperunt. Mene incepto desistere victam ? sup. decet, *vel* par est ? Must I baffled give up my undertaking ?

Obs. 4. Curo, censeo, habeo, mando, loco, conduco, do, tribuo, accipio, mitto, relinquo, and some others, instead of the Infinitive, are elegantly joined with the Participle in dus ; as, censuit exercitum dimittendum ; He voted for disbanding the army. Demus nos philosophiæ excolendos ; Let us give ourselves to be improved by philosophy. Reliquit filium fratri tutandum ; He left his son to his brother's care.

RULE XXXVII.

Participles, of the Active Voice, Gerunds and the Supine in *um* govern the case of their own Verbs; as,

Magistratus, faventes virtuti, sunt digni honore;

Magistrates, favouring virtue, are worthy of honour.

Utendum est ætate; We ought to improve our time.

Venit spectatum ludos publicos; He came to see the public games.

Obf. 1. Verbals in *bundus* govern also the case of their own Verbs; as, Vitabundus castra hostium longiore viâ rediit ad suos; Shunning the camp of the enemy, he returned home by a longer road.

RULE XXXVIII.

Gerunds are construed as Substantive nouns; as,

Moriendum est omnibus; All must die.

Tempus est legendi; It is time to read.

Charta est utilis scribendo; The paper is useful for writing.

Puer est attentus inter docendum; The boy is attentive in time of teaching.

Pœna a peccando absterret; Punishment frightens from sinning.

Defessus sum ambulando; I am weary with walking.

RULE XXXIX.

Gerunds governing the Accusative, are elegantly turned into the Participles in *dus*; which, like Adjective

jective Nouns, agree with their Substantives in gender, number and case ; as,

*Gerunds.**Gerundives or participles in dus-*

Petendum est pacem.	Petenda est pax.
Tempus est petendi &c.	Tempus est petendæ pacis.
Venit ad petendum, &c.	Venit ad pacem petendam.
Redit ad petendo, &c.	Redit a pace petenda.

Obs. To these add the Gerunds of utor, abutor, fruor, fungor and potior ; as, Urbis potiundæ cupido eum cepit ; a desire of taking the city seized him.

RULE XL.

The Supine in um is put after a Verb of motion ; as,

Abiit deambulatum ; He is gone to walk.

It se perditum ; He goes about to ruin himself.

Obs. This Supine may be expressed by other parts of the Verb ; as, Venit oratum veniam ; He came to ask leave.

Venit ad orandam veniam,	} These two ways of turning it are to be preferred.
Venit ut veniam oraret,	

Venit veniæ orandæ causâ,

Venit oraturus veniam,

Venit ad orandum veniam,

Venit causâ orandi veniam,

Venit veniam orare, poeticè.

RULE XLI.

The Supine in u is put after an Adjective Noun ; as,

Nil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat Intra
quæ puer est ; Let nothing base to be said, or to
be seen, touch those thresholds within which
there is a child.

Obj. This Supine may be varied by the Infinitive ;
thus,

Res est difficilis cognitu ; This thing is difficult to
be known.

Res est difficilis cognosci, or, ad cognoscendum.

The CONSTRUCTION of CIRCUMSTANCES.

1. *The Cause, Manner, and Instrument.*

RULE XLII.

When any thing is done for such a cause, or in
such a manner, or with such an instrument, the
cause, manner, and instrument are put in the Ab-
lative ; as,

Gestit lætitiâ ; He leaps for joy.

Fecit suo more ; He did after his own way.

Scribo calamo ; I write with a pen.

Obj. When the instrument is not employed, but
simply accompanies its owner, it has the preposition
cum before it ; as, Ingressus est curiam cum gladio ;
He entered the senate-house with a sword.

PLACE

P L A C E.

R U L E XLIII.

The Name of a Town after In or At in English is put in the Genitive; and, if it be of the third declension or of the plural number, in the Ablative; after To, in the Accusative; and after From or By in the Ablative; as,

Vixit Romæ; He lived at Rome.

Habitat Carthagine; He dwells at Carthage.

Studuit Parisiis; He studied at Paris.

Discessit Corintho; He departed from Corinth.

R U L E XLIV.

Domus and rus are construed the same way as names of towns; as, Manet domi; he stays at home. Domum revertitur; he returns home. Domo accersitus sum; I am called from home. Vivit rure or ruri; He lives in the country. Abiit rus; he is gone to the country. Rediit rure; he returned from the country.

Obs. 1. Militiæ, belli and humi, like names of towns, are put in the genitive; as, domi militiæque unâ fuimus; we were together in peace and war, or, at home and abroad. Legit fraga nascentia humi; he gathers strawberries growing on the ground.

Obs. 2. To names of Countries, Provinces and other places, which are not names of towns, the preposition is generally added.

DIS.

DISTANCE.

RULE XLV.

The distance of one place from another is put in the Accusative and sometimes in the Ablative; as,
Castra ab oppido tria millia passuum, or tribus millibus passuum, distabant; The camp was three miles distant from the town.

TIME.

RULE XLVI.

When the question is made by *Quando*, When, Time is put in the Ablative; as,
Mortuus est trigesimo anno ætatis; He died in the thirtieth year of his age.

RULE XLVII.

When the question is made by *Quamdiu*, How long, time is put in the accusative or ablative, but oftener in the accusative; as,
Manfit paucos dies; He staid a few days.
Sex mensibus absuit; He was away six months.

Obs. Under both these questions the preposition is often expressed.

Of the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

RULE XLVIII.

A Substantive with a Participle, when their case depends on no other word, are put in the Ablative Absolute, or Independent; as,

Sole

Sole oriente fugiunt tenebræ; The sun rising (or when the sun rises) darkness flies away.

Opere peracto ludemus; Our work being finished or when our work is finished) we will play.

Obs. 1. The Participle is sometimes understood; as, Me duce, carpe viam, scil. me existente duce; Pursue your way under my direction. L. Lentulo et C. Marcello Consulibus, bellum civile exarsit; scil. existentibus Consulibus; The civil war broke out when L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus were Consuls.

Obs. 2. Sometimes the Substantive Noun is understood; as,

Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus fui; scil. negotio excepto; I was happy in other respects, except that you were not with me.

Obs. 3. The Participles perfect of deponent Verbs are to be distinguished from those of other Verbs; as,

Pollicitus magnam mercedem abiit, having promised a great reward, he departed. Magnâ mercede promissâ abiit; a great reward being promised, he departed.

Obs. 4. This Ablative may be resolved into the Nominative with the conjunctions, cum, dum, quando, or postquam; as, T. Superbo regnante, Pythagoras in Italiam venit; or dum T. Superbus regnaret; Pythagoras came into Italy in the reign of T. Superbus. Bello perfecto, or postquam bellum perfectum fuit, consul rediit; The war being finished, the consul returned.

Of

Of ADVERBS.

R U L E X L I X.

Some Adverbs of time, place and quantity govern the genitive ; as,

Tu interea loci locupletasti te ; You in the mean time have enriched yourself.

Ubinam gentium sumus ? Where in the world are we ?

Satis est verborum ; There is enough of words.

Obs. 1. We say, Pridie and postridie Kalendas, Nonas, Idus, ante or post being understood.

Obs. 2. Some Derivative Adverbs govern the case of their primitives ; as, Omnium elegantissimè loquitur ; he speaks the most elegantly of all ; vivit convenienter naturæ ; He lives agreeably to nature.

Obs. 3. En and ecce are construed with the nominative or accusative ; En causa ; Ecce miserum hominem.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

R U L E L.

The twenty-eight prepositions, ad, apud, ante, &c. as mentioned in page 67, govern the Accusative ; as,

Venit ad urbem ; He came to the city.

R U L E L I.

The fifteen Prepositions, a, ab, abs, absque, &c. as mentioned in page 67, govern the Ablative ; as,
Literas

Literas ab amico accepi; I received a letter from a friend.

RULE LII.

The Prepositions, In, sub, super and subter, govern the Accusative, or Ablative, as distinguished in page 68, as, Vivit in urbe; He lives in the town. Venit in urbem; He is come into the town.

RULE LIII.

A preposition, compounded with a Verb, often governs the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

Adeamus scholam, or eamus ad scholam; Let us go to the school.

Exeamus schola, or eamus ex schola; Let us go out of the school.

Obs. 1 This rule takes place only when the preposition may be separated from the Verb without altering the sense.

Obs. 2. These Verbs, Exeo, egredior, excedo, evado, erumpo, are found sometimes governing the accusative, and sometimes with the preposition repeated.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

RULE LIV.

The interjections O, heu and proh are joined with the Vocative, and sometimes with the Accusative

cusative and the Nominative ; as, O Melibœe, Deus nobis hæc otia, fecit.

Heu miserande puer ; heu me infelicem.

Obf. The interjection O is often understood ; as, Tityre, coge pecus.

RULE LV.

The Interjections Hei and Væ govern the dative ; as, hei mihi ; væ vobis.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

RULE LVI.

The Conjunctions, Et, ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel, and some others, couple like cases and modes ; as,

Honora patrem et matrem ; Honour your father and mother.

Nec scribit, nec legit ; He neither writes, nor reads,

Obf. To these add quam, (than,) nisi, præterquam, an, ceu, tanquam, quasi, and some others.

RULE LVII.

The Conjunctions, Ut, quo, licet, ne, utinam and dummodo are, for the most part, joined with the Subjunctive Mode ; as,

Lego, ut discam ; I read that I may learn.

Utinam sapires ; I wish you were wise.

Obf.

Obs. 1. To these add quis, cujus, qualis, quantus, quotus, uter, ubi, quo, unde, an, num, and the like, when used indefinitely, that is, when other words come before them, such as, scio, nescio, dubito; as, Ubi est frater tuus? Nescio ubi sit. An venturus est ad urbem? Dubito an venturus sit. Est magna virtus vivere parvo. Discite quanta virtus sit vivere parvo.

Obs. 2. Ut, after these verbs, volo, nolo, malo, rogo, precor, censeo, suadeo, licet, oportet, necesse est, and the like, and after these Imperatives, sine, cave, fac or facito, is elegantly omitted; as, Ducas, volo, hodie uxorem. Nolo mentiare. Fac cogites. Oportet legas.

Obs. 3. We say. Timeo ne facias, I am afraid you will do it; or, lest you do it. Timeo ut facias; I am afraid that you will not do it.

Obs. 4. Dum, quod, si, sin, ne, nisi, etsi, etiamsi, priusquam, antequam, simulac, siquidem, quandoquidem, &c. are joined sometimes with the Indicative, and sometimes with the Subjunctive Mode.

ABSTRACT OF SYNTAX,

*Digested in the order of the Six Cases, and shewing
when they are to be used.*

The NOMINATIVE goes before a finite verb, as its agent or doer, and may be put after any verb when it is applied to the same thing with the Nominative before the Verb, as in Rule 4.

2. It is also found sometimes after the Interjection O.

The other cases are always governed by some word which naturally precedes them.

The GENITIVE is governed by a Substantive Noun when the Substantives signify different things, and have *of* or *'s* between them.

By an Adjective in the Neuter Gender; as in Rule 9.

By Verbals in Ax, Ns, or Tus, R. 10.

By Adjectives signifying Desire, Guilt, &c. R. 11.

[*Plural.*] By Partitives, Comparatives, &c. R. 21.

By Adjectives of Plenty and Want, R. 18.

By Misereor, miseresco &c. R. 19.

By Verbs of Accusing &c. R. 25.

By Recordor, memini, &c. R. 24.

By Verbs of Valuing, R. 39.

By some Verbs of want, R. 32.

By Refert and Interest, R. 34.

By Miseret, poenitet, &c. R. 34.

By some Adverbs of Time, R. 49.

By some Derivative Adverbs, R. 49.

By the Preposition Tenus, when the noun is plural,
R. 51.

When it is the name of a Town, and comes after In
or At, R. 43.

The DATIVE. By Adjectives of Profit, &c. R. 13.
By

- By Verbals in *bilis* and *dus*, R. 14.
 By *Sum*, when taken for *habeo*, R. 20.
 By *Sum*, when taken for *affero*, R. 21.
 By Verbs signifying advantage, &c. R. 22.
 By Verbs of comparing, &c. R. 26.
 By Impersonal Verbs, R. 34.
 By some Derivative Adverbs, R. 49.
 By the Interjections *hei* and *væ*, R. 55.
The ACCUSATIVE. By Adjectives of dimension,
 R. 15.
 By *propior* and *proximus*, R. 15.
 By Transitive Verbs, R. 23.
 By *Recordor*, *memini*, &c. R. 24.
 By Verbs of accusing, &c. R. 25.
 By Verbs of comparing, &c. R. 26.
 By Verbs of asking, &c. R. 27.
 By Verbs of filling, depriving, &c. R. 28.
 By *Miseret*, *pœnitet*, &c. R. 34.
 By *Decet*, *delectat*, &c. R. 34.
 By the 28 Prepositions, *ad*, *apud*, &c. R. 50.
 By the four Prepositions, *In*, *sub*, &c. R. 52.
 By some Adverbs, *as*, *alte*, &c. R. 49.
 By the Interjections, *O*, *heu* & *proh*, R. 54.
 When it is the name of a Town, and has *To* before
 it, R. 43.
 When it is the distance of places, R. 45.
 When it expresses Time, and answers to *Quamdiu*,
 R. 47.
The VOCATIVE. By the Interjections, *O*, *heu* &
proh, R. 54.
The ABLATIVE. By *opus* and *usus*, signifying,
 need, R. 48.
 When it is the latter of two Substantives, and has an
 Adjective joined with it, R. 8.
 When after the comparative degree and the word,
quam, R. 16.

By

- By dignus, indignus, &c. R. 27.
 By Adjectives of Plenty and Want, R. 18.
 By Verbs of Plenty and Want, R. 32.
 By Utor, abutor, fruor, &c. R. 33.
 By Verbs of filling, depriving, &c. R. 28.
 When it is the price of a thing, R. 30.
 When it is the cause, manner, and instrument,
 R. 42.
 When it expresses Time, and answers to Quando;
 and sometimes to Quamdiu, R. 46. 47.
 When it is the name of a Town and of the plural
 number, or third declension, and after the words
 In, At, or From, by R. 43.
 When it is the distance of places, R. 45.
 When joined to a participle, as the Abl. Absolute
 R. 48.
 By some Adverbs of the Comparative degree, R. 49.
 By the 15 prepositions, a, ab, &c. R. 51.
 By the four prepositions, In, sub, &c. R. 52.

Of the RESOLUTION of SENTENCES.

A Sentence may be resolved by the following Rules :

1. Take the Vocative and the Introductory words, where they are found.
2. The Nominative.
3. Words limiting, or explaining it, where they occur.
4. The Verb.
5. Words agreeing with the Verb, or governed by it, to the end of the sentence.
6. Supply the words which are understood.
7. If the Sentence be compounded, take the parts of it severally, as they depend on one another.

F I N I S.

